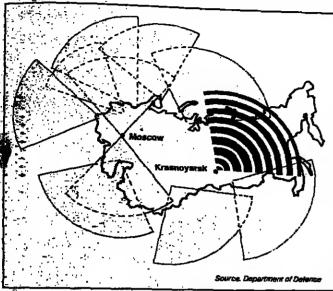
PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

No. 32,598

Gorbachev Still Sees SDI Gap

Societ Leader's TV Report Hints at Doubts on U.S. Stance



Unlike other Soviet radar systems shown on this map, the radar being built near Krasnoyarsk is far from any borders, and does not point outward as the ABM Treaty requires.

U.S. Says ABM Extension Depends on Soviet Radar

it," he added.

"The Soviets are reflecting on

One Soviet official said privately

last week that he believed the destruction of Krasnoyarsk would be

a dramatic gesture of the new U.S.-

Soviet relationship. American technical experts added that they be-

lieved a satellite system could

replace Krasnoyarsk's early-warn-

g capability within several years. Even some Soviet officials admit

privately that the radar complex

Some Senate critics of the newly signed treaty on intermediate-

range nuclear forces, or INF, have

talked of amending the agreement during the ratification process to

Meanwhile, other Soviet offi-

See RADAR, Page 6

Panamanian

Seeks Soviets

As New Ally

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

support among U.S. officials crod-ed, General Manuel Antonio Nor-

iega, Panama's military leader, has

begun more openly courting the Soviet Union, the Salvadoran guer-

rillas and others hostile to the Unit-

ed States, according to Reagan ad-

ministration officials and a

It a major change of policy, offi-cials said that in recent weeks a consensus had emerged at the Pen-

1220n, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department that, in the words of one official,

"this guy should go tomorrow."
But they said there appeared to

be few opportunities for the U.S.

government to exert pressure on

the general, who has maintained his

hold on power, they assert, by playing off enemies in the region

of continuing pressure from Panama's internal opposition, General Noriega has appeared to send a message to Washington. His coun-

try has granted the Soviet airline Aeroflot landing rights and is al-

lowing Soviet ships to use drydock

sites in the country, two concessions Moscow has long sought.

In addition, he sent a diplomat to meet with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who

replied with an offer of financial support, according to an adminis-

The disclosures come as the Sen-

ate moved over the weekend to cut off all aid to Panama and as a

Senate staff study, obtained by The New York Times, concluded that

the U.S. government should cut off

any active nr passive support for

mation about General Noriega,

however, has come in recent weeks

from Major Roger Miranda Ben-

Administration officials said

See NORIEGA, Page 6

guan defense minister.

tration official.

In the past two weeks, in the face

Nicaraguan defector.

against each other.

WASHINGTON - With his

congressional sources said.

violates the ABM pact.

The state of the s By Walter Pincus Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The United

la central Siberia be modified or torn alk down before any new understanding is reached on the 1972 anti-American sources. U.S. arms control delegates at

and the same of

11.75

Listhe summit meeting last week made it clear, Reagan administration to be action on the radar before agreement could be reached to con-HOTELS tinue observing the ABM treaty for wants. President Ronald Reagan wants has labeled Krasnoyarsk a clear vi-

plation of the treaty. In a television interview Sunday s are monder. Reagan's national security adviser, Lieutenant General Collection Powell, said, "Out position is that Krasnoyarsk mist come down.

Kiosk CHRISTMEGHT _

Bomb Suspect Flown to Seoul MANAMA, Bahrain (UPI)

- A woman suspected of helping to blow up a Korean Air jet with 115 people aboard was being flawn from Bahrain to Seoul on Monday, witnesses PAGE 13 said.
The Korean authorities say

FOR MON the woman, who was using a classifier false Japanese passport, is a leged accomplice committed suicide shortly after the airliner disappeared and apparently plunged into the Andaman Sca off Burma on Nov. 29.



Major Alain Mafart, convicted in the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, has been flown to Paris from exile. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Nicaragua's leader played down reports of a planned mili-tary buildup. Page 3. George P. Shultz praised Norway for tightening its regu-lations on arms trade with the Soviet Union.

Page 2. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a state abortion law as hearings began on a new nominee to the court. Page 3. BUSINESS/FINANCE

The dollar recovered from postwar lows after the Reagan administration denied that it favoted a further fall. Page 15. U.S. industry's output rose in November but business sales Page 15. fell slightly.

Special Report

New radars "see" farther. Sophisticated tools aid restorers in an Egyptian tomb. In Technol-logy Quarterly. Pages 7-12.

Dow close: UP 65.82 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.631 1.8375 127.95 5.5275 By Gary Lee

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev indicated Monday that important differences remained between him and President Ronald Reagan over the Strategic Defense Initiative following their meeting in Washington last week.

the Soviet people nn his meeting

President Reagan reaffirmed NATO allies. Page 6.

with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev called on both sides to maintain the "new atmosphere" in U.S.-Soviet relations resulting from the summit talks and urged the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces that was signed in Washington last

Tuesday. Mr. Gorbachev hinted that members of the Kremlin leadership were not fully convinced by Mr. Reagan's stance during the summit talks. He said that the delegation carefully analyzed whether there were changes in the Reagan admin-

union during the talks.

Saying the question was "not easy to comprehend," Mr. Gorbachev continued, "I should tell you, it is so far early to speak about a

drastic turn in our relations."
"Nevertheless," he said, "I want to say that the dialogue with the president and other political ligures of the United States was different from before, It was more constructive.

In contrast to the freewheeling, npen appearances he made in Washington last week, Mr. Gorbachev was measured in his remarks, often pausing to look down at his prepared text.

Mr. Gorbachev also used the 20-minute address to warn against jumping to conclusions that Mr. Reagan's plans for a shield against spaced-based weapons can now require that Krasnoyarsk be de- proceed. "Certain persons even try to as-

stroyed before the pact takes effect, sert that the talks in Washington have removed differences on such a cials, including some in the mili-problem as pretent make carry, have described how in the problem as pretent make carry, 1970s—the Soviet Defense work on that the facility knowing that it violated provisions of the ABM treaty.

"The home is being appeal of the large of the problem in the problem in the problem."

"The home is being appeal of the problem in the problem in the problem in the problem."

"The home is the problem in the problem as pretent with the problem as pretent with the problem."

"The home is the problem in the miliproblem as pretent with the problem as pretent wi problem as SDI and under that present make calls for speeding up work on that program," the Soviet

"I must say outright that these are dangerous tendencies and that have complained repeatedly about "The blame is being placed on they should not be underestimat- pro-government bias in Korea Omitri Ustinov," the former Soviet ed," he said, adding that they can Broadcasting System news reports. desense minister who died in De"undermine the nascent turn," in the action represented the first crument," spokesman Park Shin II complaints from within the netsaid. "It might take maximum po-

were to be used for early warning of treaty under negotiation between a missile attack could be placed the two sides to cut strategic weapalong the periphery of the United ons by 50 percent was conditioned States and the Soviet Union. They were to look outward, so that they the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.



Israeli-Palestinian Clashes Continue in Gaza

Yunis on Monday. Witnesses said the man was later found straight day of violent demonstrations in the territory. Page 2.

Israeli soldiers detained a Palestinian in the Gaza town of Khan unconscious in an alley. Two Palestinians also died on the sixth

Korea Reporters Protest Vote Coverage

By Fred Hiatt ngton Post Service

SEOUL - More than 30 reporters employed by the South Korean government-owned television network held a sit-in Monday to protest against what they called biased news coverage of the presidential

Although opposition politicians charges of ruling party manipula-

tion of the news media.

Protests Mark ASEAN Summit Meeting in Manila

While President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines welcomed ASEAN leaders to their first

summit meeting since 1977, about 1,500 protesters marched in Manila on Monday to proclaim opposition to U.S. bases and to alleged U.S.-Japanese domination of Southeast Asia. The six

ASEAN heads discussed the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and Indochinese refugees. Page 6.

and fraudulent campaign on behalf of its candidate, Roh Tae Woo.

Opposition candidates have warned that a popular uprising may ensue if Mr. Roh is declared the winner after Wednesday's elec-

A government spokesman sig-naled in an interview that the regime is prepared to take a hard line "That will be the job of the

Under the ABM accord, so- In his address, Mr. Gorbachev work. The protest seemed likely to lice power —people are thinking of called phased-array radars that stressed that Soviet approval of a lend credibility to opposition all kinds of contingencies. It would

Ilbo, touched off such a wave of rumors and accusations within the er, no U.S. senators or members of opposition camp that Mr. Roh let it be known be was "disgusted" by the minister's remark. The minister offered his resigna-tion, and President Chun Doo what they say is an unfair govern-

the election. The comment, briefly

reported in the newspaper Dong-A

against any resistance to Mr. Roh's Hwan, acting with unusual speed, ment campaign. A chief complaint election. Hwan accepted it and named a replace-

ferent organizations have arrived in ment, have done everything they Seoul to monitor the fairness of the can to make Mr. Roh look good election, although the government while slighting opposition candi-

The protest also focused attention on growing tensions arising from broader accusations that the ruling party is conducting an unfair said that violent government oppo-

nents should be "swept away" after widespread ballot tampering helped dethrone former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Unlike during the Philippine election, bowev-Congress have arrived to watch the Opposition parties have focused.

Foreigners from at least five dif- directly or indirectly by the govern-

have to be done very professionally and very curefully."

Les Kim Young Sam and Kim observers to witness actual voting.

Construction Minister Lee Kyu

Several representatives of the

OPEC Reaches **New Pact**

Accord Excludes Iraq, Upholds Price of \$18

VIENNA - All the OPEC states except Iraq agreed late Monday to maintain their crude oil price at \$18 a barrel for the first half of next year and to limit output to 15.06 million barrels a day to defend it, delegates to the talks said.

The accord had been widely expected. It disappointed nil traders, who had marked prices down some 90 cents a barrel in expectation of the pact.

The agreement was seen as a compromise between franian insis-tence that the group raise its oil prices to \$20 a barrel and demands by Arab states in the Gulf that the Organizating of Petroleum Exporting Countries refrain from doing anything that would change the grip it has had on world oil markets for the past year.

Asked if the new agreement was

for 12 members, with a 15.06 million barrel-a-day ceiling and an \$18 reference price, the Algerian oil minister. Belkacem Nabi, replied

"yes" to all three questions.

Earlier, the I raqi oil minister, Issam Abdul Rahim al-Chalabi, said that his country would not be part of any new OPEC accord. Iraq bas ignored its assigned qunta of 1.54 million barrels because it is below the 2,369 million barrels allotted Iran, its enemy in the Gulf War. Iraq and has been producing about 2.7 million barrels per day.

Representatives of the OPEC countries have been meeting in Vi-

enna since Dec. 9.

■ Oil Prices Fall Warren Getler of the Internation-Herald Tribune reported earlier

from London Crude oil prices fell sharply ear-

lier Monday amid market doubts that OPEC could hammer out an effective agreement to bolster prices and restrain production lev-

Traders said that the proposed pact, which would effectively "roll nver" last year's agreement to defend \$18 a barrel and maintain an rels a day, was an ineffective solu-tion in a glutted world oil market and increasingly soft prices.

On the New York Mercantile

Exchange, the benchmark U.S. crude, West Texas Intermediate. tumbled 87 cents on Monday to \$17.44 a barrel for immediate delivery. On the spot market, West Tex-See OPEC, Page 6

Concerns about the interrela-

tory structure that some say lags far

behind the world it was designed to

It will be years before the United

States can measure the full impact

of that dizzying day and the days that followed. But some accounting

"It will be seen as the end of a

period of good, wild times and a return in reality," said Juhn Brooks, an author who has chroni-

cled the financial world for 30

salaries turned newly minted busi-

ness school graduates into movers

On Wall Street, where the big

can be made now.

control.

The End of the Second Jazz Age Youth and Wealth Were Idols of '80s Investment Craze

By William Glaberson New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- When the closing bell rang on Oct. 19, at the end of the worst day in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, a characteristically American era came to an end. It was a time when 29-year-olds

were earning six-figure salaries on -Wall Street, Multibillion-dollar companies were bought and sold like used cars. Everybody was "do-ing deals." And stocks seemed to go only up.

Eight weeks after the collapse,

people are beginning to see that the five-year bull market of the 80s was a new Gatsby age, complete with the materialism and euphoric excesses of all speculative eras. Like the Jazz Age of F. Scott Fitzgerald's fictional Jay Gatsby in the
1920s, the years combined the romance of wealth and youth with the slightly sinister aura of secret understandings and cut corners.

"People will be looking for a point when perceptions changed," said John R. Petry, chairman of Marine Midland Banks Inc., who was an assistant secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon and Johnson administrations. "They'll pick Oct. 19. It will be the 'ever upward and onward' being replaced by tough slogging and one foot in front of

singer said, Americans in the '80s had tipped the balance they are always adjusting between altruism kets.

The historian Arthur M. Schle- to these developments:

singer Jr. said that "in a symbolic A reappraisal of the country's sense," the collapse "crystallized people's discomfort with the unbridled pursuit of self-interest." As they did in the Jazz Age, Mr. Schle-interest. tinnship of global securities mar-

and selfishness. Self-interest won. The financial world was the 'It will be seen as

> the end of a period of good, wild times and a return to reality.'

- John Brooks, author

more than anywhere else, Oct. 19 left a painful legacy. At least half a

down that I ever want to see," John J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, observed at the close of trading nn Black Mon-

day.
It is clear that the collapse will

change the money business pro-foundly. The crisis has already led

Group is expected in begin the first of 5,000 dismissals expected as a result of its planned merger with Shearson Lehman Brothers. The stock market's rise, as it of-

ten bas in the past, mirrored and shaped the American mood. Take-over fever spurred the rise and built vast new fortunes. Traders with inside tips made millions in the kinds of illicit schemes that historians say are classic marks of speculative pe-

If there were big problems like the U.S. trade and budget deficits that threatened the prosperity, they seemed distant. The market and the country, in a sense, broke away from the mundane economic dewho said that fundamental problems threatened the country's future could hardly make their warn-

ings heard.
"We've been through quite a few mournfully, each corner of the city. The millennium already reached the millennium, which was seems special because its boosterism is as soft to the ear as high rewards and nn risk," said

With Cow in Its Zoo, Dublin Prepares for Millennium By Francis X. Clines

STOP

U.S. BASES | PHLIPPINES |

New York Times Service

DUBLIN - First of all, the cow imported last year from the ever-receding farmlands is doing well at the zoo herself a celebration of the progress of this tough and friendly city. For now the sight of such a pastoral creature being milked has been offered in urbane Dubliners as an exotic treat.

General Noriega.

Some of the most striking infor-Second, and no less important for many lovers of this capital, the plan for a grand motorway to spill down through the city bold as the ancient patriots of Brian Boru has been goechea, a former top aide to Hum-berto Ortega Sazvedra, the Nicarasuddenly defeated by ordinary Dubliners, who rose up in outrage in defense of the old neighborhoods.

Having gained one cow and lost one motorway, Dublin can now let the celebration of its grand millennium begin. asked David Norris, a Joyce scholar quite mindful that the

reckoning since the city finally fell into certifiable Irish hands, warrior king hands that wrested it from the long dominance of roving Viking occupiers in 988.

By the reckoning of some scholars, however, this is inexact by any number of years.

As a result, the only recourse for the true Dubliner is to smile in sheer Irish pleasure at indulging in one and the same cause a heated dispute and a yearlong street party to be crammed with pub songs. Thoroughbred horses, literary characters, and a spirit of forgiveness toward past conquerors - the Vikings more than the English.

"What difference does it make whether or not it's real?"

truth of Dublin is rooted at least as much in imagination as in reality. "It's a damn good thing that people in this city finally want to feel good about themselves and celebrate."

He is right, as the lord maynr, Bertie Ahern, concedes in tails that usually govern their proroclaiming "yet another comeback" for a doughty city
there "have critically and handful is not fashionable"

The said that usually govern their proproclaiming 'yet another comeback' for a doughty city where "being optimistic and hopeful is not fashionable."

The cycle of hard times and flinty spirits has left an

"Dublin Be Proud," advises the centennial book of Pat Liddy, a gifted artist who sketches and appraises, often years in which we felt we had

the River Liffey that flows beneath the O'Connell Street Peter G. Peterson, an investment See DUBLIN, Page 6

The second of th

See ERA, Page 19

17. 80% 20%

e de

100

WASHINGTON - For months, the 1988 presidential campaign has moved forward almost independent of the actions of government. Although the candidates would often themselves and their images as if decisions made by the president and Congress had nothing to do with them.

The treaty on intermediate nuclear forces signed last week by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has changed that. And the presidential candidates are already scrambling to adjust to the new political world Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have created.

The new concern with Soviet-American relations will remain central to the campaign, whatever other issues arise. The next steps of the arms control process will coincide with key moments in the presidential

The candidate most eagerly adjusting to the climate is Vice President George Bush, who has enthusiastically embraced the treaty and would like nothing more than to turn his campaign into a referendum on Mr. Reagan's disarmament initiatives.

Mr. Bush's leading opponent for the Re-publican presidential nomination. Senator sachusetts, spoke of the need to reduce Sovi-from South Dakota, had been effusive in

By Michael R. Gordon

months of searching for a new di-

rector for the Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency, President Ronald Reagan has decided to

nominate an army major general who helped negotiate the treaty banning medium and shorter-

General William Burns is Mr.

Reagan's choice to succeed Ken-neth L. Adelman, Reagan adminis-tration officials disclosed Sunday.

Mr. Adelman, who announced his

resignation this summer, officially

The selection of General Burns

confirms that the administration's

team of ranking arms control offi-cials will have a decidedly pragmat-ic cast as the United States and the

Soviet Union try to reach agree-

ment on a treaty reducing long-range arms during Mr. Reagan's

Mr. Burns, who will retire from

the military to assume the new post, was described by administra-

tion officials as a conideological

military officer with considerable

experience on arms control issues.

The decision to appoint him fol-lows the resignation of Caspar W. Weinberger as defense secretary and the appointment of Frank C.

Carlucci, who is viewed as more

flexible oo arms control. In addi-

tion, Mr. Weinberger's aides on

arms control, Richard N. Perle and

Frank J. Gaffoey Jr., also have left

By law, the director of the arms

control agency is the top adviser to

the president and the secretary of

state on arms cootrol issues. In

The appointment is subject to

The search for a director for the

arms control agency began after

Mr. Adelman announced July 30

that he intended to leave office af-

ter the summit meeting then tenta-

Secretary of State George P.

and Ronald F. Lehman 2d, the se-

pointment of Mr. Nitze, hut Mr.

Weinberger and other conserva-

tives strongly opposed the candi-date, who has favored negotiating

with the Russians on the scope of

lesting for an anti-missile defense

system, formally known as the

General Rowny, who is retired

from the army, was regarded as too

conservative by State Department

The flavour

of an island

Isle of Jura

STINGUE MAJLIT SCOTCH WHISKY

in a single malt.

For a while, Mr. Lehman was

Strategie Defense Initiative.

confirmation by the Senate.

ovely expected in the fall.

the administration.

more influence.

He is well regarded by U.S. arms

left his post Saturday.

final year in office.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After

Reagan Picks a General

For Arms Control Post

Republican candidates have criticized it.

For the time being, Democrats have supported Mr. Reagan's initiative and have enjoyed railing against what they call the Remention the budget deficit or the Iran controversy, they were largely free to define the treaty. But Mr. Reagan has presented the Democrats with twin risks.

On the one hand, if they cootinue simply to support the president, said a Republican poll-taker, Linda Di Vall, their campaign message will amount to a faint "me, too."

And Thomas E. Mann, director of governmental studies at the Brookings Institution, said, "Once again, Reagan is setting the agenda and the Democrats are having to go

But if some of the Democrats try to differentiate themselves from Mr. Reagan by urg-

the danger of appearing to be doing Mr. Gorbachev's negotiating for him.

Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said his party was eager to cast the issue in terms of the question, "Does Gorbaehev come to the table because America is as weak as Paul Simon or Michael

viewed as a compromise choice, but

instead be was recently picked by

Mr. Carlucci to serve as the top Defense Department official on

For the past year, General Burns has served in the State Depart-

ment's Office of Politico-Military

Affairs, and is now the bureau's

second-ranking official.

General Burns, 55, served for about four years as the representa-

tive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff oo

the U.S. delegation that negotiated

the INF treaty. That made him the

top military adviser to U.S. negoti-ators working on that treaty.

internal deliherations that the

United States should maintain an

active program of research and

testing on space defenses, so that it

can eventually determine if the sys-tem is feasible. But the general has

not been among those administra-con officials who have pushed for an accelerated timetable for de-

ploying anti-missile defenses and

who want to expand the scope of

space testing plans, officials say.

General Burns, in a view shared by many other U.S. military offi-

cials, is also reported to have coo-

tended that the anti-ballistic mis-

sile treaty currently puts useful restrictions on the Soviet program

to test anti-missile defenses.

He is reported to have asserted in

arms control issues.

Bob_Dole of Kansas, has reserved public et advantages over the Western allies in Eu-judgment on the treaty and the other four rope. He said the next president needed to be "tough" as well as "confident" in dealing

with Mr. Gorbachev. What is striking is the extent to which Mr.
Reagan has staked out the broad middle since the shaky state of the nation's economy ground toward which all poblicians are now has already sharply dented Mr. Reagan's

"They're looking toward a center posi-tion," said Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, "which, ironically, is occupied

by Ronald Reagan. Mr. Reagan's stance has such appeal that even some Republican critics of the treaty are softening their positions.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, a Republican candidate for president, has expressed grave doubts about the accord. But he conceded that the treaty was "likely to be ratified." Its critics, he said, would have ing quicker action on arms control, they face to concentrate on seeking to add reservations to the document about human rights and Afghanistan, and on influencing the next round of disarmament talks.

Mr. Kemp, like other conservatives, finds it disconcerting that Mr. Reagan's new stance is, at least temporarily, being embraced by advocates of disarmament whom Dukakis want it to be?"

Republicans only a few months ago would have dismissed as dangerously leftist. He cover that flank. In a speech oo Friday, for more dismissed as liberal as George S.

Mr. Kemp said.

It is clear, bowever, that for all of the Republicans, the more attention focused on popularity and that of his party.

The very timing of the next steps in the arms control process guarantee that it will never be far from center stage for much of the 1988 campaign.

The Senate vote on ratifying the arms treaty is expected to come oext March or April, in the middle of the primaries. Mr. Reagan hopes to go to Moscow in late spring or early summer, close to the time of the national conventions.

The nature of the congressional debate, Mr. Mann said, could well depend on how Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, is faring in his contest for the Republican presidential nomination.

If Mr. Dole fails to wrap up the nomina-tion in the early primaries, Mr. Mann said, be might be tempted to move sharply right on arms issues in the hopes of salvaging his candidacy with the support of ardent conservatives. This could severely complicate Senare action on the treaty and the future course of Mr. Reagan's negotiations with Moscow,

U.K. and France Cite Progress on

"This is a very long-term un-dertaking for the end of the century," Mr. Younger said. "We agreed to take studies fur-

The discussion was part of eneral consultations that highlighted increased cooperation between the two countries in conventional and nuclear arms.

They also agreed to open de-



André Giraud of France, left, and George Younger of Britain said Monday that they were making progress on joint development of an air-launched nuclear missile.

Missile Project LONDON - Britain and France, the only nuclear powers in Western Europe, said Monday they had made good pro-

gress discussing prospects for a joint air-launched ouclear mis-

Oefense Secretary George Younger of Britain and Defense Minister André Giraud of France said at a news conference that such a missile would not violate the ban on groundlauoehed intermediate-range nuclear forces signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Washington last week.

ther and discuss if our requirements are similar and, if so, wbether this merits collabora-

fense contracts to competitioo from each other's arms produc-

Shultz Praises Oslo's COCOM Action Chirac Insists And Says He Now Opposes Sanctions France Paid

George P. Shultz said Monday that the administration opposes congressional sanctions against Norway for selling sensitive technology to the Soviet Union because the Norwegian government has acted "very decisively" to prevent future incidents.

Mr. Shultz was referring to the scandal earlier this year over the A short list of candidates was activities of Toshiba Machine Co. in Japan and the state-owned Nordrawn up. It included Paul H. Nitze, the arms control adviser to wegian arms company Kongsberg Vapenfahrik. They sold computerized milling equipment enabling the Soviets to manufacture subma-Sbultz: Edward L. Rowny, a conservative adviser to Mr. Reagan, rine propellers so quiet that U.S. forces have difficulty detecting ninr negotiator on long-range arms. Mr. Shultz pressed for the ap-

The sales, which began in 1974, violated the rules established by the Western alliance's Coordinating Committee for Export Control, or COCOM, against the sale of strategically sensitive equipment to War-

saw Pact oations. The U.S. Congress is considering several bills that would punish offending companies by barring them from selling to the U.S. market. Norway fears that a ban would bankrupt Kongsberg because it de-pends heavily on sales of its Pen-

guin anti-ship missile to the Penta-

At a news conference bere, Mr. Shultz, who is visiting several allied capitals after reporting to officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the Washington summit meeting, indicated the administration's satisfaction with Norway's remedial actions.

"The prime minister described what they bave done and provided



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tion is totally satisfactory, from my point of view," be added. "Sanctions would be very unhelpful and

His answer indicated that the administration bas accepted Norway's explanations that the sales were contrary to official policy and arranged by Kongsberg officials without authorization.

Several Kongsberg executives bave been charged with breaches of Norwegian security and export laws, and the government is reorganizing its bureaus responsible for safeguarding the export of restricted technology.

Mr. Shultz also gave a pointed

scolding to the European anti-nuclear peace movement, which is particularly strong in Norway and in Denmark, which he visited be-

fore coming to Oslo. movement had made possible the some strength."

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

OSLO — Secretary of State leorge P. Shultz said Monday that leor summit talks. Mr. Shultz replied that the agree-

uncalled for," he said later. missiles from Eastern Europe.

Recalling that West European vinlent ways, Mr. Shultz said: "The reality is that if the peace movement had had its way, there would be no INF Treaty. It was only by dning what the peace movement didn't want that we got the result the peace movement apparently wanted."

Then he added: "I would hope that the people in the movement would take a second look and ad-That happened when be was mit that they were wrong. In order asked if pressures from the peace to have peace, you have to show

Iraqi Attack on Tanker May Have Left 21 Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO - The Norwegian-run tanker Susangird was set ablaze last week by an Exocet missile fired by Iraqi jets in the Gulf, shipping officials said Monday. There were reports that as many as 21 crewman died in the attack.

If confirmed, this would make the attack the most serious on merchant shipping thus far in the Gulf War, the officials said.

But a well-informed shipping ex-ecutive in the corthern Gulf played down reports that the crew of the tanker had sustaioed such high ca-

The source, who refused to be quoted by name, said that the Norwegian captain, his first mate and a seaman had been killed, but that the rest of the 27-man crew, mainly Filipinos, were rescued by Iranians

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

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ashore in Iran, the source said. Shipping executives in the southern Gulf said they have been unable to eheck casualties aboard the Susangird because of an Iranian

news blackout The jets fired at least one Exocet into the 218,467-inn vessel, owned and managed by Norway's Reksten management, as it sailed fully loaded from Iran's northern Kharg Island terminal.

Jan Evjanth, a spokesman for Reksten, said five seamen survived the attack and that Iran had abanremaining crew, including the cap-

There was no information on the were reported to have been on board when the ship was attacked last Wednesday and Thursday. The known survivors were the

radio officer, second mate, third engineer and canteen boy. Shipping sources have been unable to obtain elear information about the attack.

Since the tanker attacks began in earnest in 1984, only the attack last May on the U.S. Navy frigate USS Stark has killed more people. A an Iraqi missile accidentally hit the and their accons made us run a risk

James M. Markham New York Times Service

PARIS - Defending his beavily ment became possible only after criticized quest for normalized relations with Iran, Prime Minister Jacrange missiles in Western Europe, ques Chirac declared Monday that thereby forcing Moscow to realize no ransom had been paid to obtain that the price of their removal was the freedom of two French hosthe elimination of Soviet SS-20 tages held in Lebanon and that none had been demanded.

In the longest public explanation peace activists had opposed the of his Iranian policy to date, Mr. U.S. deployment in noisy and often Chirac also said that France would not withdraw its fleet from the Gulf region, and he indicated that he favored United Nations-mandated sanctions against Iran if it continued to defy the UN call for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

Mr. Chirac has been attacked for making what have been portrayed as a series of concessions to Iran to gain the release last month of two Freneb hostages and to try to se-cure the liberación of three others still in Lebanon. His government freed an Iranian diplomat suspected of serrorist connections and last week expelled Iranians opposed to Ayamilah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"It goes without saying that no ransom was paid by France" for the hostages, said Mr. Chirac, adding that no weapons were delivered

He said there was "a suspicion" from the vessel. They were taken that Iran had links to the kidnappers of the remaining French hos-tages in Lebanon. "We will not establish diplomatic relations until there is no more suspicion of collusion with the terrorists," he said.

The prime minister confirmed that negotiations with tran for the by the National Iranian Tanker Co. repayment of a 51 billion loan made to France in 1974 were still dragging on. Mr. Chirac had ordered the repayment of \$330 miltion of the debt last year in the midst of an earlier effort at "oormalization," but he said Monday that "we are not in a position to pay doned an air and sea search for the off the balance" because of the

complexity of the matter. Mr. Chirac gave a new justification for the expulsion last week of fate of representatives from the 17 members of an anti-Khomeini National Iranian Tanker Co. wbo group, strongly suggesting that group, strongly suggesting that they had been sent to Gabon to avoid terrorist reprisals on French soil if they remained.

Last week, Interior Minister Polish chief engineer and the ship's Charles Pasqua said that the 17 members of the leftist Mujahidin Khalq group — 14 Iranians and three Turks — had been expelled because they had been harassing other Iranian exiles in France.

But the prime mioister said Monday that it was "ridiculous" to consider the activists to be terrorists. He said that "for a certain total of 37 U.S. seaman died when number of reasons their presence (Reuter. AP) concerning terrorism.

France Flies **Exiled Agent Back Home**; Lange Angry

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS — Major Alain Mafart. convicted in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in 1985, was flown to France for medical treatment Monday despite protests from New Zealand that France was breaking a promise to confine Mr. Mafart to an atoll in French Polynesia until 1989.

France said that Major Mafart was being evacuated to receive treatment for a stomach ailment; New Zealand said that it had not been allowed to examine him.

The exchanges were reminiscent of acrimony that strained relations between the two countries when Major Mafart and a woman agent were caught after sinking the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor. The vessel, flagship of the environment group Greenpeace, was preparing to protest French ouclear tests in the Pacific. A photographer was killed in the incident.

Major Mafart's departure, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zea-land said Monday, was a "blatant and outrageous breach" of a bilateral accord under UN auspices in which Major Malart and Captain Dominique Prieur avoided serving 10-year prison sentences in New Zealand by being held at Hao atoll. France also paid \$7 million in repa-

Mr. Lange said he would protest to the United Nations. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, whose government worked out the agreement with New Zealand, dismissed Mr. Lange's complaints. He said Monday, "it was agreed that if one of the two fell ill or, as one of them is a woman and is married, became pregnant, there would be an automatic return to France."

The two agents have been visited by family members during the exile on the atoli and by Mr. Chirac. Ministers in his government have hlamed the operation and its diplomatically damaging failure on the Socialist government that fell in early 1986. Charles Hernu, who resigned as

defense minister in the Socialist government over the affair, con-ceded in a book published last week in Paris that the sabotage resulted from his "preventive orders that were hadly managed."

Press iovestigations, which belped hring down Mr. Hernu, uncovered few additional details about who ordered the operation and why it backfired. All the French officers and intelligence operatives implicated in the operation, its attempted cover-up and the subsequent overhaul of the French overseas intelligence service, have been retired or trans-The Greenpeace operation,

which had little domesoc political fallout, fueled anti-ouclear and anti-French sentiments in New Zealand, Australia and other countries in the region. The primary objective of French diplomacy m the Pacific, according to government officials, has been to safeguard the nuclear test program in

In the current squabble. Mr. Lange said that he learned Saturday that France wanted to fly Major Mafart bome for medical tests. Mr. Lange proposed flying a New Zealand doctor to Hao to check Mr. Mafart's condition.

France said the oext day that foreign military aircraft were forbidden to land on the atoll, and early Monday the New Zealand government was informed that Major Malart had left Hao aboard a French military plane.
French officials said that a New

Zealand doctor from Loodon would be allowed to examine Mr. Mafart in Paris. Meanwhile, the Greenpeace of-

fice in Paris announced Monday that it would close temporarily for lack of funds. Coincidentally, the hulk of the Rainbow Warrior was scuttled this weekend to become part of an artificial reef off the coast of New Zealand.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nicaragua's
Plays Down

2 Punjabi Police Officers Are Slain

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — Suspected Sikh terrorists shot to death two senior police officers Monday in Punjab state while the officers were logging, the police said

death two senior police officers Monday in runjan state while the two officers were jogging, the police said.

Two gunmen fired automatic rifles at A.S. Brar, police chief of Patiala district, and his deputy, K.P.S. Gill, at the National Institute of Sports in the city of Patiala, a Punjab state police spokesman, Shingara Singh, said the city of Patiala, a Punjab state police spokesman, Shingara Singh, said the city of Patiala, a Punjab state police spokesman, Shingara Singh, said the city of Patiala, Sikh militants had announced that the two officers were one lies of officials to be killed. on a list of officials to be killed.

2 Die in Kenya-Uganda Border Clash

NAIROBI (AP) - Kenyan policemen and Ugandan soldiers ex. changed gunfire for several hours Monday in fighting that a Kenyan official said began when 60 Ugandan troops crossed the border.

Two soldiers of the Ugandan National Resistance Army were killed and several were injured, said Bethuel Kiplagat, the Kenyan secretary for the control of the co

and several were injured, said between no Kenyan casualties. The skirming occurred near the main Kenya-Uganda border crossing point at Busia.

Mr. Kiplagat said the Ugandans brought in two truckloads of reinforcements and used two tanks to shell the Kenyan forces before the shooting ended. There was oo official comment from Kampala; the South Africa Tightens Curb on Dissenting the south Africa tightened its clares

down on organized dissent Mon-day, banning a mass rally planned in Cape Town on Monday night to protest restrictions placed on the chairman of the African National

Congress, Govan Mbeki.

Mr. Mbeki, 77, who was freed
Nov. 5 after serving 23 years of a
life sentence for sabotage and treason, was to have addressed a rally Sunday in Cape Town, but on Friday he was ordered not to leave his home town of Port Elizabeth with-out permission or to give interviews

or write for any publication.

An earlier rally planned in Port
Elizabeth for Nov. 28 also had been banned. The police commissioner in the western Cape Province said he prohibited Monday night's rally "for the purpose of public safety" and the "maintenance of public or-



Govan Mbeki

Whitelaw in Hospital After Collapsing

LONDON (Reuters) — Lord Whitelaw, the deputy prime minister of Britain, was hospitalized Monday after collapsing at Parliament's tradiional Christmas carol service.

Witnesses said Lord Whitelaw, 69, who is leader of the House of Lords, had finished a reading at the service in St. Margaret's Church near the Houses of Parliament when he slumped over in his pew.

An ambulance took him to Westminster Hospital, where he was listed in stable condition. Lord Whitelaw was home secretary from 1979 to 1983

and minister for Northern Ireland from 1972 to 1973.

For the Record

to go ahead with the strikes.

Anatoly Karpov took his final timeout Monday in Seville, Spain postponing until Wednesday the 23d match of the world chess champion. ship with Garri Kasparov, the current champion. The score is even at 11-11, but Mr. Kasparov has the advantage because he will retain his title in the event of a 12-12 tie in the 24-match series.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Disrupt Air Travel in Italy.

ROME (Reuters) — Italian airport ground workers held a series and sudden stoppages Monday, forcing cancellation of at least 130 flights and causing chaos for passengers.

Both national and international flights were affected. Officials said the stoppages occurred after the airport employees rejected a dualt by agreement between their unions and Alitalia.

Late Sunday, union leaders had called off a strike set for Monday after Late Sunday, union leaders had called off a strike set for Monday after agreeing to a government-sponsored wage accord to end a wave of stoppages that had disrupted air travel for mooths. But at meetings early Monday the airport workers decided that this was inadequate and voted

U.S. Airline Ad Rules to Be Tightened

SAN DIEGO (AP) - Attorneys general from more than 40 states have approved tightening airline advertising regulations to stop airlines from misleading consumers about frequent flier discounts, officials said.

The National Association of Attorneys General adopted the guidelines Saturday at the organization's annual conference. It aid the most frequent violations were advertising of fares that did not exist, changing frequentier rules after travelers have joined programs, and failure to include and add requirements of prepayment, cancellation penalties, and limitations nn availability and seats and dates of travel.

A nationwide strike in Greece is expected to paralyze public and private services Tuesday, bringing transportation to a halt. The strike was called hy the General Confederation of Greek Workers to protest government austerity measures. Olympie Airways said Monday that it would cancel

Work on the Soviet Union's first monorail began Monday, Tass reported from Moscow. The line will link the Armenian capital of Yereyan to Abovyan, a town 10 miles (16 kilometers) away.

Workers in Florida will remove the last barricades between Palm-Beach and St. Lucie counties this week to open the final 33-mile (53-kilometer) stretch of Interstate 95, the highway from Miami to Maine that was begun more than 30 years ago.

2 Palestinians Die After Gaza Clashes

By John Kifner

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Two more Palries. The deaths raised the toll to eight dead in six straight days of most violent in 20 years of Israeli

occupation of the West Bank and ritories is causing growing concern the Gaza Strip.

clashes that some describe as the third day of a general strike.

Martens Resigns as Vote Cuts Majority of Belgian Coalition

BRUSSELS - Prime Minister Wilfried Martens resigned Monday after an election sethack that lost six of its 49 seats. plunged Belgium into uncertainty and sharpened rivalries between its French and Dutch-speakers. King Baudouin asked him to

stay on in a caretaker role. Commentators foresaw a protracted crisis after gains by the Socialists that made them the biggest grouping in parliament for the first

time in 50 years. Political sources said it would be hard for Mr. Martens to recoostruct his coalition although it retained an eight-seat majority in the 212-seat Chamber of Deputies, fts

previous majority was 18. The result was seen as a personal defeat for Mr. Martens, 51, whose or liberal support to govern.

Hundreds of young Palestinians

estinians died Monday as a result fought with Israeli soldiers in the occupied territo-squalid refugee districts of the squalid refugee districts of the Gaza Strip, while Arab towns in the West Bank were shut down in the

coalition had given Belgium six years of political stability. His own

conservative Christian Social Party Duteh-speakers in the more ter. prosperous north of the country locked to Mr. Martens's liberal coalition partner, the hard-line crowd in Gaza on Dec. 9, died at Freedom and Progress Party. Tal Hashomer Hospital near Tel

and public spending cuts. But to the French-speaking south, where traditional industries are in decline, the Socialists gained five seats while right lost ground.

The likeliest solution was an alliance between conservatives and Socialists. The Socialists took 72 seats, 10 more than the Christian Social Party, but need conservative

to the government as Israeli news papers speak of a "civil revolt" Israeli soldiers and killed a 25-year-old Palestinian, Hassan Jarhoun, during a clash near the Khan Yunis refugee district in the Gaza Strip, according to both the Israeli Army and Palestinian sources.

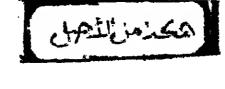
The army said he had been shot while throwing a firebomb at the

After the young man was killed, youths paraded his body, in a cofin covered with the banned Palestinian flag, through the district, attracting a erowd of several es and more shooting. One young man, Shaban Mohammed Millet, 25. was critically wounded and evacuated to a hospital by helicop-

Ahmed Abu Khoussa, 21; who was shot by soldiers dispersing a which has fought for tax reform Aviv, the Palestine Press Service reported.

The clashes began after a traffic accident last week in which an lyraeli Army truck collided with tra vans bringing day laborers home to Gaza, killing four Palest

SHERIDAN MORLEY



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datable political repression has demished since civilian rule remed to Brazil in 1984, the pelice Bener cities still requirely use boure and executively in dealing

Torture is very widespread bolim São Paulo and Rao de Jawas well as probably elsewhere obail the organization. Aracries Watch, concluded in a report Good Saturday

on suspected critically.

Deady force is also used indismanagely and carelessly, the re-PORt Said The report said there was widepread public awareness but unde

By William Branigin Washington Post Service MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that plans. Ortega said.
disclosed by the defense minister
The Sand for a major Nicaragnan armed forces huildup were merely a "pro-posal" to the government that had not been accepted.

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and the second of the peak.

He asserted that Nicaragua would have "a modest army" after the current civil war ends.

... Mr. Oriega sought to play down a speech on Saturday by General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who is his brother as well as the defense

The president stressed Sunday that the Sandinist government was respecting a Central American combat" if necessary, peace accord and was willing to negotiate arms reductions with its neighbors and the United States.

"We have talked of having all our population learn to handle arms to be ready to defend the country." Mr. Ortega said "but see here to the current war with the country," Mr. Ortega said, "but not of organizing an army of 600,000 men, because this would not make sense. This country could not sup-port an army of that magnitude." The president said that what the

government had in mind was a de-fense system such as Switzerland's, in which "the entire population is ready to defend the country."

His account of the military plans contrasted sharply with the state-ments by his brother. Those statements appeared to confirm allegatinns by a Sandinist defector, Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, regarding military cooperation protocols between Nicaragna and the Soviet Union.

count of a 15-year plan to boild up the Sandinist regular armed forces, reserves and militias to a total strength of 600,000 by 1995, Mr. ortega said: "No, this plan does not exist. The statement that General Ortega made yesterday is in the context of the war of the people, if this war continues or intensifies.

"This is a proposal of the army for the government, but it has not been accepted by the government of Nicaragua."

At another point, Mr. Ortega said the figure of 600,000 was con-templated largely in terms of re-serves that could be mobilized to combat an invasion.

The president said the defense minister's statements were "linked fo the time of war that Nicaragua is by U.S. aid for the guerrilla force said no new date for the talks had known as the contras, and the ac- been fixed, but he said he believed quisition by Honduras of F-5 light-that a meeting might take place or planes from the United States. Wednesday or Thursday.

By Alan Riding

RIO DE JANEIRO - A U.S.

human rights organization says that, while political repression has

diminished since civilian rule re-turned to Brazil in 1985, the police

in major cities still routinely use

torture and executions in dealing

"Turture is very widespread, both in São Paulo and Rio de Ja-

nciro, as well as probably elsewhere

in Brazil," the organization, Americas Watch, concluded in a report

"Deadly force is also used indis-

criminately and carelessly, the re-

with suspected criminals.

issued Saturday.

once this war ends, the army here should be a modest army," Mr.

The Sandinist leader made the statements after a speech in which be told an assembly of union dele-gates that the Sandinist National Liberadon Front would not give up "revolutionary power" or allow domestic opposition groups to be-come an "internal front" of the

Issuing a stern warning to oppositing groups and news media of "the right" to "act with responsibil-ity," Mr. Ortega said the Sandinist government would "mobilize the workers of all companies to go to

The president's attempt to clarify his brother's remarks conflicted contras and the regional peace ef-

The alleged protocols, described as covering military cooperation between Nicaragna and the Soviet Union, were among documents that U.S. officials said had been provided by Major Miranda.

One passage estimates that the rebels will suffer "total defeat during the period 1988-90" and states that the subsequent goal is to be able to defeat a U.S. invasion.

Asked whether such agreements exist, Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua has relations "of a military type" with Moscow.

"We are not in an agreement as Asked about his brother's ac- such in the terms that Miranda tried to present," Mr. Ortega said, "but they are accords that Nicara-that could have limited the right of gua has reached as to assistance from the Soviets and that cover the tions. necessities for the defense of the

■ Talks Postponed

The Nicaraguan government postponed a second round of peace talks with the rebels only hours before it was to begin on Monday in the Dominican Republic, church and diplomatic sources said, Reuters reported from Managua.

The sources said the government wanted more time to prepare for the talks, which would have brought representatives of the two sides face to face for the first time.

One Latin American diplomat living through," a period marked close to the cease-fire negotiations

A Vir Travelin Brazil Police Still Torture and Kill, Report Says

of growing urban violence, the vic-

tims are generally presumed to be

killings is the ongoing public apa-

were known to participate in death squads that either volunteer, or are

hired, to "clean up" neighborhoods

The 59-page report also cited the "ferocity" of efforts to obstruct prosecution and punishment of po-lice officers allegedly involved in torture and murder. This is done, it

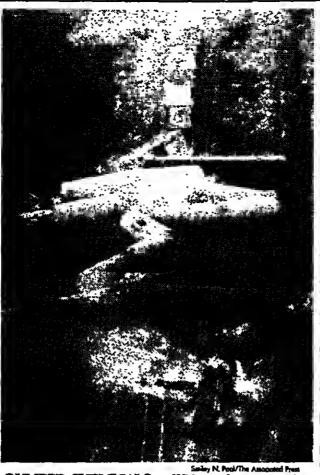
said, through successful police cov-

with high rates of crime.

The report said there was wide- er-up operations or intimidation of

spread public awareness but little witoesses and judges.

"The chief cause for continued



DUMPED CHEMICALS - White tank cars containing vinyl chloride lying on the track next to burning cars containing liquid propane following a derailment near Round Rock, Texas. The accident, which occurred late Saturday, caused the evacuation of 5,000 in the town.

N.Y. Diocese Bars Teaching on Condoms

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Cardinal John O'Connur will not allow instruction about condoms in AIDS educating programs in the schools. hospitals and youth programs of the archdiocese of New York de-spite the qualified approval of such an approach by his fellow bishops.

He characterized as a "very grave mistake" the release of a 30page policy paper last week by the bishops. It said such instruction regarding acquired immune deficiency syndrome could be permitted if presented within the context of Roman Catholie teaching that advocated "abstinence outside of marriage and fidelity within mar-

The bishops' paper, the cardinal added Sunday, has resulted in "serious confusion." In an emphatic statement released Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, he said he wanted no such confusion in the

"All persons and agencies ad-dressing the issue of AIDS under the cognizance of the archdiocese of New York will cootinue to fol- United States are overburdened low the policy guidelines" of the and ill-equipped in deal with an archdiocese, the cardioal said, expected increase io pediatric These guidelines, he said, prohibit AIDS cases by the year 1991, acinstruction about condoms.

[In Boston, 16 New England bishops issued a statement Samr-day challenging the policy paper on providing infurnation about condums, The Associated Press reported. The statement said, "We wish children and adolescents. The reto emphasize that abstinence is the port marks the first time Congress

used marijuana in the 1960s and

There is a sense of relief in both

out in opposition to Judge Kenne- al relationship between church and

dy. The chairman of the Judiciary state. Judge Kennedy, who is 51,

Democrat of Delaware, who was bench and written nearly 500 opin-one of several influential senators ions, but he has oo clear position

to announce early opposition to on these issues.

Judge Bork, has called the new Further, he has expressed no

oominee's confirmation chances sharply defined constitutional phi-very good." sharply defined constitutional phi-

ommittee, Joseph R. Biden Jr., has spent 12 years on the federal

William Ryan, acting secretary for public affairs for the U.S. hishavoid the sexual transmission of AIDS." ops conference, said that although

l"Apart from the fact that the use of condoms does not guarantee protection from AIDS, their use is morally unacceptable," they said.] Archhishop O'Connor was in Rome on Thursday, the day the document was released by the 50 members of the administrative board of the U.S. Catholic Conference, The cardinal, who reported to Pope John Paul II on his recent missinn to Manila, said he had no indication that Vatican officials were even aware of the document.

The Vatican has issued no ufficial comment on it. Several Vatican officials reached for comment in the last few days said they could not render a judgment on the policy paper because they had not read the full text.

Rise Expected in Child AIDS

WASHINGTON - The health

care and foster care systems in the AIDS cases by the year 1991, according to a congressional report.

The House Select Committee on rapidly as a major health threat to

speech last year that maintaining a

has examined the figures on AIDS

the Vatican was kept informed

about the acovities of the confer-

distancing themselves from the po-

licy paper.

In Washington, the president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, who is also the chairman of the adminis-

tradve board, said he stood by the

Many public health officials

each policy paper be approved.

Cases among the very young.
Of the estimated 279,000 Ameri cans expected to contract AIDS by 1991, 3,000 will be under age 13, said the committee, which based its estimates on figures from the federal Centers for Disease Control. As of last month, there were 691 pediatrie AIDS cases in the country out

of 47,298 diagnosed cases.

A growing number of women of childbearing age are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS, a committee staff member noted. About 80 percent of AIDS cases in children have resulted from perinatal transmission from the mother. The rest have been caused mainly by contaminated blood transfu-

nomination of Judge Anthony M. hearings are expected to take no ence H. Tribe of Harvard Law The report calls for increased School, who delivered powerful tesfederal spending for education, re-After the Senate rejected Judge mony against Judge Bork but has Bork, the president nominated praised Judge Kennedy. search, testing and treatment, but it recommends an specific solutions. Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg who withdrew his name nine days later, about Judge Kennedy's views on after acknowledging that he had the questions that are at the fore-A dissenting response to the report filed by eight Republicans on the Democratic-controlled committee front of current debate on the U.S. said that the report "urges solutions that are so limited as to be At stake in this nomination is the irrelevant to babies who get ALDS the Senate and the Reagan admin-balance of power on a Supreme from drug-abusing mothers or chilistration that another bruising bat-tle can be avoided. Court that is sharply divided oot dren who get AIDS from drug-only on questions like abortion but abusing or bisexual fathers who The sense of relief appears to be also no affirmative action hiring sexually abuse them." vell founded. No senator has come requirements and the constitution

doms to reduce the risk of transmitting or acquiring the AIDS virus," said the conference president, Archbishop John L. May of St. Louis, "and we acknowledge that this fact will be part of the compre-hensive factual presentations on

ence, there was no requirement that Archbishop O'Connor said that He added: "Such presentations, however, should reflect the fact the directives of the administrative board of the U.S. bishops were merely advisory and that an indi-vidual bishop was ultimately an-swerable only to Rome. The cardi-nal said he expected that other bishops would follow his lead in that so-called 'safe sex' practices are at best only partially effective and that they do not take into account either the real values that are at stake or the fundamental good of

the human person. "For us not to address such aspects of the AIDS phenomenon would leave people to learn of them from factually misleading cam-paigns designed to sell certain products or to advocate 'safe sex' without reference to a moral per-

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U.S. High Court Splits in Abortion Case

Kennedy to fill the current court longer than a week.

WASHINGTON - An evenly divided Supreme Court struck down on Monday an Illinois law rulings on state regulation of abor-

By a 4-4 vote and with no accompanying opinion, the court upheld an appeals court ruling that the filinois law impermissibly interferes with abortion rights.

The law required some girls under age 18 who seek abortions to wait 24 hours to have the operation after telling their parents or a judge about their decision. The appeals court had ruled that the waiting period infringed oo the right to have an abortion but left intact the requirement of parental notificatioo or judicial permission.

The even split on the Supreme Court raises the possibility that the panel could reconsider the abortion issue with nine justices participat-

public outrage about these human rights violations because, at a time York, was founded by American greatly decreased, violations of the

Hemisphere. It usually focuses its

attention on countries affected by

political violence. Its report on Brathy about or outright support for zil is unusual, since the police brupolice brutality," the report said. It
added that off-duty policemen by aimed at policeal opponents.

In the past, the report said, re-pression of political opposition in

Brazil resulted in vigorous protests

tion to democratic civilian govern-

ment, the concern for burnan rights

awakened by the military dictator-

ship has in some measure gone

It added, "Though it is true that

back to sleep," the report said.

"Ironically, in the current transi-

about human rights violations.

rights throughout the Western persist.

lawyers in 1981 to monitor buman human rights of ordinary citizens

confirmation hearings, which began Mooday. ■ Easy Confirmation Seen Earlier, Linda Greenhouse of The New York Times reported from

vacancy may be decisive to future

Judge Kennedy's views on the

subject are not known, but he is

expected in be asked about the Su-

preme Court's 1973 decision legal-

izing abortion during his Senate

Washington: Judge Kennedy, Mr. Reagan's third choice to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the June retirement of Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., appears to be headed for an easy confirmation.

There is almost oone of the passino that animated both the left and the right in the weeks of Senate debate over Mr. Reagan's first That possibility is one reason choice, Judge Robert H. Bork, that President Ronald Reagan's Judge Kennedy's confirmation

"Members of the middle and up-

per classes were hit hard by human

rights violations during the dicta-

from influencial sectors of society."

The report said the state govern-ments of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro were formally committed

to combating police hrutality, but

had failed to eliminate excesses or

to exercise full control over the se-

ernments have adopted measures

that officials said were aimed at

eliminating abuses by the police.

In recent weeks, both state gov-

The American Bar Association arrive at one, even observing in a committee that evaluates judicial nominees, which was deeply split over Judge Bork, unanimously gave the constitution allocates power its highest rating last week to Judge Kennedy, who sits on the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in California The maintenance in the constitution allocates power might be a virtue in itself.

fornia. The major participants in the liberal coalition that worked to defeat Judge Bork have remained While more than 100 witnesses testified at Judge Bork's three-week confirmation hearing, only 32 people have asked to testify at Judge

ennedy's hearing. One witness scheduled to testify on Judge Kennedy's behalf is Laur-





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Damage Limitation

The economic writing on the wall is clear. Political horse-trading in Washington to reduce the budget deficit, and thus the foreign deficit that pulls down the dollar, has done little that will bring U.S. accounts back toward reasonable balance in 1988. At best it will prevent federal debt from rising faster next year than this. And as for 1989, no Congress can commit its successor, and no president can force the hand of his replacement. The responses of Europe, particularly West Germany, to vacillatioo in America have been predictably halfhearted. Governments see small point in taking energetic action to spur their economies - steps which would help the United States correct its foreign deficit - when action by the world's biggest economy remains puny.

Even before Black Monday, prospects for 1988 seemed poor. Only three economies were buoyant. Now British buoyancy is weakening. America's will probably follow suit as the trade imbalance and the sinking dollar take their toll and as, arguably but not certainly, growing financial uncertainty impels business and the consumer to draw in their horns, It would be amazing if Japan, with an economy only one-third the size of America's, could carry the world aloft. Unless policies are vastly changed, a weak prospect looks like becoming weaker. That is bad news for the rich world and the poor alike.

Big policy changes in the rich democra-

cies in time to affect 1988 are improbable. The most to be hoped for is some sort of damage limitation, to soften the effects of near-recession. Stronger steps to limit the social damage of rising unemployment. above all in Europe, are required: higher spending to train the young, retrain the older and provide some sort of jobs for the long-term unemployed, so as to lessen the feeling of abject hopelessness. This costs more than unemployment benefits but promises a less negative return.

For the debt-ridden developing countries, which are going in be more strapped for cash than ever, new flexibility by the creditors must be considered: some relaxation of the disciplines that the lenders rightly, to date - have imposed on the over-borrowed. If the rich can't get their houses in order, how can the poor?

And at the very least we need a ceasefire in the trade war - the process whereby countries offended by, say, Brazilian or Japanese protection retaliate by imposing new countervailing restraints on imports. The offenses may be flagrant, but this is not the moment to compound them, because more trade barriers make world recession more likely.

None of these steps will turn the world economy around. But they can reduce the risks of a downturn in the non-Communist world that would only benefit bard-liners in the East.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Who's Afraid of Talk?

The United States, which welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev last week, is about to open its doors a little wider for other controversial visitors. A congressional committee considering the Foreign Relations Authorization Act has agreed in accept an amendment passed by the Senate unanimously that will clear up an area of the law that had become embarrassingly murky. As soon as the authorization bill is accepted by both houses - probably early next week - this language will be law: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no alien may be denied a visa or excluded from admission into the United States, subject in restrictions or conditions on entry inm the United States, or subject to deportation because of any past, current or expected beliefs which, if engaged in by a United States citizen in the United States, would be protected under the Constitution of the United States." There are a couple of exceptions, but basically that is it. Clear as n bell.

The clarification is necessary because fordecades there has been littgation, debate, coofusioo and various shifting forms of paranoia over the question of which for-

eigners with unpopular beliefs and views should be allowed to visit the United States. Right now the State Department claims the authority to exclude foreigners based on their affiliations and beliefs, and this has been interpreted to allow visa denials on the grounds of anocipated speech in the United States. Poets, writers, journalists, NATO generals, poliocal figures and assorted critics of America have been kept out not because anyone is afraid of what they will do in America but because of what they might say. It is nonsense, and it gives the impression of a frightened country worried about citizens falling under the spell of some propagandist and turning to revolution.

Two hundred years ago the men who wrote the Bill of Rights took n chance on the good judgment of their fellow Americans. They gambled that if Americans were free to hear every viewpoint, challenge any theory and debate the merits of any idea, they would choose the right course. It is this freedom of speech, so charished by citizens and protected by courts, that should not bepenalized when invoked by foreigners.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Suffer the PLO Offices

Palestine Liberation Organization. Their who said he found it ironic that senators who number might increase, however, as the had lectured Judge Robert Bork for having unintended result of the U.S. Congress's administration in PLO-bashing

In this tragicomedy, the curtain rises on Capitol Hill, where liberal Democrats like Senators Paul Simon, Howard Metzenbaum and Ted Kennedy join with Republican conservatives like Senator Bob Dole and Representative Jack Kemp to support an "anti-terrorism" amendment that would close down PLO offices in Washington and at the United Nations in New York.

With a probable nudge from Vice President George Bush, eager not in be upstaged by his Republican rivals, the State Department moves first and orders closure of the PLO's Washington office. But since the office only dispenses information, doesn't that impede free speech? Not really. State says it designated the office a "foreign mission." which is not enotled to operate under First Amendment protections - although

the office never asked to be so designated. But this was not enough for the Senate, which went ahead to vote to close down the office at the United Nations as well. The only memorable observation was offered by

Few Americans have a kind word for the Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico. too narrow an interpretation of free speech were now narrowing free speech. The Senate amendment on the PLO has

been accepted by the House. The State Department says the legislation goes too far. State argues that because the UN General Assembly voted to give observer status to the PLO, its UN office is shielded by a bost-country agreement be-tween the United States and the world organization. So President Reagan is in a position where vetoing the bill would be construed as a PLO victory, and signing it would mock the Constitution and treaties clating to the United Nations.

The originators of this mess were Americans who thought they were helping Israel. But the symbolism has backfired. The American Civil Liberties Union has appealed a lower court ruling that upheld the State Department's closing of PLO offices in Washington, and more suits are likely. Others with no sympathy for the PLO will raise their voices. For if silencing the PLO is a principled way of opposing terrorism, then Yasser Arafat is Thomas Jefferson.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Approval in Eastern Europe

The signing of the agreement to scrap all intermediate-range nuclear missiles has aroused fewer misgivings among the governments and people of Eastern Europe than in the West. Their single fear, expressed in the communique of the East Berlin meeting, is that the West Europeans might try to "compensate" for the loss of the INF weapons by modernizing their de-fenses in other ways. Within the Warsaw Pact, the INF agreement poses few prob-lems. Only the Romanian leadership has failed to give it full endorsement.

People in Poland and Czechoslovakia had opposed the arrival of new Soviet missiles. The removal of the missiles will now be greeted with relief both by the objectors and by the governments — because it removes one focus of popular discontent.

If the Soviet leadership hopes that the INF treaty may eventually weaken Western

Europe by reducing the U.S. commitment to its defense, however, they may be in error. It is possible that the opposite may happen: that Western Europe will become more united and more self-reliant in delense. A stronger Western Europe might, in turn, provide a focus for the aspirations of people in Eastern Europe, as it has not been able in do before. This would provide a particular attraction for Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians, whose sense of European identity and whose resentment at their domination from the East is still so strong. - The Times (London).

Much work remains to be done. But even if this summit was short on concrete results, both the president and the general secretary have surely improved their standing in the eyes of their respective constituencies, and that could be of great belp in future East-West cooperation.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Livecteur de la publication: Walter N. Trayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contenbuy Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Th: RSS6928

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contenbuy Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Th: RSS6928

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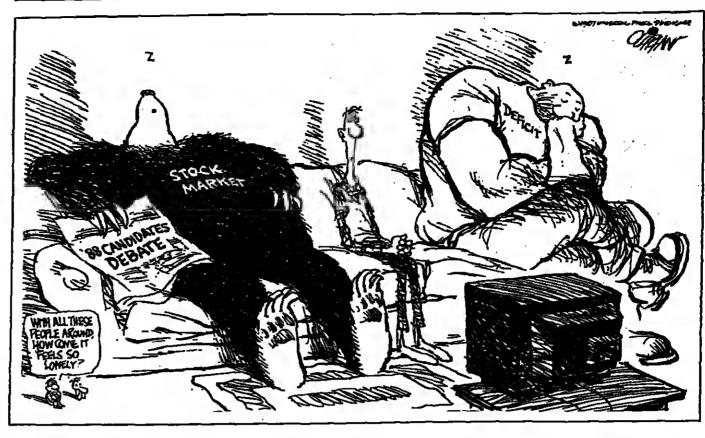
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OPINION



As the Missiles Come Out, Italians Face a Choice

By Cesare Merlini

R OME — In January 1979, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing invited President Jimmy Carter. Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Guadeloupe for a meeting that decided on deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The West German said his government was willing to have the weapons on German soil if at least one other continental nation would also accept them. He had the Benefux countries in mind, but it was ftaly that came forward to announce its willingness tn accept the missiles, taking its

Western partners by surprise. From that moment on, the Italians have frequently been praised as forthcoming, active allies. But wby only then? In fact there was nothing fundamentally new in the Italian de-cising. During the two preceding decades more than 1,000 nuclear warheads out of a NATO total of 7,000

had been stationed in Italy. What was new was that the decision had more of a political dimension inside Italy than had been the case with previous security issues. The government majority reaffirmed a long-held stance, the Communists' opposition was mild and there was n mature public debate in which pacifist objections were overcome -all a

short time after many allies had dopicted Italy as a ship about to leave the safe harbor of Europe in sail troubled Mediterranean waters under the half-red flag of the "historic compromise" between the Christian Democrats and the Communists. In Italy, the 112 cruise missiles that

were being deployed in Comiso, Sicily, were seen as a symbol of additional status within the alliance, an insurance policy against n second Guadeloupe and a way to strengthen the relationship with the United States. Now that the missiles are being

scrapped, will these benefits that Italy gained vanish? There is no visible concal establishment shared neither the French-British reservations nor the German anget in the aftermath of Reykjavik. Although some commentators have been echoing the concerns about a possible decoupling of U.S. and West European defenses, the Italian press for the most part has applauded the agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons.

However, beyond this near-unanimity some differing conclusions about the future of Italian foreign policy are being drawn. Some Italian policy makers tend to

see the dismantling of the cruise mis-siles in Comiso as an opportunity to reduce Italy's commitment to NATO and to gain more freedom of maneuver for a country whose geopolitical position enables it to play the role of mediator between East and West and North and South. Those who bold this view are uneasy about Italy's military involvement in the Gulf and hesitant about French initiatives for European defense cooperation. which are seen as too Paris-centered and a potential invitation to further

U.S. disengagement from Europe.

Another school of thought recognizes that the signing of the INF treaty profoundly changed the European security outlook, and believes that n number of moves must be made to confront the new situation. In this view, defense cooperation in Europe has become even more important, and Italy must join it in order in make it genuinely mul-tilateral and integrated. Since the threat to Western security continues to exist, it is important, in this view,

that Italy remain fully committed.

This second approach has more perspective, but depends largely on international developments in which Italy should play a role. NATO must find a

new mix of nuclear and conventional defenses. The elimination of mediumand shorter-range ouclear missiles makes it even more imperative to reach agreement on the withdrawal of battlefield miclear weapons, to be compensated by stronger and better integrated conventional capabilities.

This does not mean that Europe would be denuclearized, as some commentators have suggested. On the conborne and sea-based ouclear weapons should be improved. The presence of U.S. forces should be maintained at current levels, or nearly so.

As for the British and French nuclear deterrents, there is no basis for questioning ultimate national control. questioning ultimate national control.
But planning and targeting could increasingly be conducted multilaterally, possibly by a group to be created within the Western European Union.

New, bilateral steps should also be encouraged. For instance, one might consider the deployment of a small unit of the Italian army in Bayaria, to parallel a more active.

Bavaria, to parallel a more active presence of the West German air force in the Mediterranean.

The writer is president of the Italian Institute of International Affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Smart Money Isn't Buying U.S. Budget Moves

LONDON — Amid the hullabaloo surrounding the U.S. budget orgonizations in Washington, how impressed is the alternate investor the fund manager who prefers to think things through rather than rely on herd instinct?

Not a lot, probably. His disquiet is not a product of the paucity of the package, but a matter of basics: What good is going to come of these moves to cut the U.S. delicit? In the old days, lower budget deficits were

supposed to lead to lower interest rates. We do not hear much of such theories now, perhaps because several countries have more or less achieved that state of fiscal bliss - a balanced budget. It has oot seemed to earn them lower interest rates, whether nominal or real, absolute or relative. Ask an Australian.

Similarly, continuing to live in sin with high budget deficits does not seem to have brought about the predicted pestilence. Ask a Japanese. Now we are told that all a large trade-deficit country like the United States has to do is to cut its budget deficit, and the external problem will go away. But will it really work?

Proponents of the argument seem to rely on the following thesis: America's main problem is its low reported savings ratio — palpably too low to "finance" the government's excess of spending over receipts. Let us tackle this on two fronts, they argue. First, boost the amount U.S. citizens save by raising their taxes and making life generally unpleasant; this will mean that Americans will be By Alan Butler-Henderson

in a position to finance their now-reduced budget deficit. Second, persuade other countries to use as a stimulant to their economies the (large) portion of their savings that went previously to the United States to make good the American savings deficiency; if they do that with enough verve, the added demands abroad will end up creating American exports, the trade imbalance will dis appear and everything will be rosy.

Beguiling indeed, but most unlikely. What has

been left out is the question of what credit mansgement policy (usually referred to as monetary policy) Washington pursues during this miracle. A proper tightening of credit would reduce personal consumption, raise the propensity to save, lessen the appetite for imports, force U.S. corporations to augment their sales efforts over-seas and probably trillate other nations into expansion as they attempt to offset the negative

impact on their work forces of lower U.S. demand.
Yes, that would cure America's trade imbalance — but the trend in the budget deficit in that process would be immaterial. When Britain was adjusting to the first years of Thatcherism, the budget imbalance soured to giddy heights, but so did sterling, so did Britain's current account surplus and so did industry's efforts to rationalize and prepare for a competitive world.

U.S. politicians seem bent on not taking that

path. The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, looked momentarily as if he might, being prepared to put monetary discipline first as pressure came on the dollar in early autumn. But investors were too wily. They saw that what elevated equity market values needed like a hole in the head was U.S. conduct along the lines of the harder options. They delivered their verdict in a tunatituous fashion, causing the White House to take total control of policy making.

And so we are back to playing with fiscalism—and, moreover, credit management has now

been relaxed. The result will be a continuation of what, by modern America standards, is sprightly American economic growth, coupled with an impetus in an already perky inflation rate and further downward pressure on an already unpopular currency. What it will not mean is any cure to the lofty U.S. trade imbalance.

Having thought this through, the alternate investor will breathe a sigh of relief about the prospects for his or her equity portfolio, and will be grateful for the current selling opportunity in bonds. But such a person might also decide to avoid holding any investment exposure in Ameri-ca until the administration stops behaving as if it were living in a fool's paradise.

The writer is the director in charge of inter-national research at the London stock brokerage Houre Govett. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Old Vietnam Arguments Beg Lasting Questions

P ARIS — The old, depressing arguments about Vietnam go on because the questions about Vietnam are questions urgently present today in the Middle East, the Philippines, the Gulf region and Latin America. A basic question: Was the United States responsible for the fall of South Vietnam to communism? Responsible because it could have prevented that outcome and failed in do so? Some say yes. If the answer is yes, and the United States possessed the power in save or to lose Vietnam, it follows that it has the power to save or lose other countries elsewhere today. If the answer is no, a fundamentally different view must be taken of American power and possibility past, but also present.

At a recent debate in Paris, some Vietnamese survivors of the collapse of the Saigon government accused the Nixon administration of having consciously abandoned them by sign-ing a peace accord with North Vietnam in January 1973 and withdrawing U.S. forces. They say Vietnam was betrayed by the United States.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was present, replied that he signed the peace agreement io good faith, believing that this would rally a consensus in Congress" so that if Hanoi violated the agreement there would be public support for resumed bombings. Because of the Watergate scandal, be said, when the crisis came, renewed

bombing was politically impossible. This is arguable so far as public opinion in the United States was concerned. But behind it is a disingenuous assumption about the situation in Vietnam. Why should resumed bombing have stopped n new Communist offensive? A long campaign of bomb-ings in the past — bombings heavier

than against Germany during World
War II — had not detected or defeated the Communists. Nor had a deceded-long intervention by half n million American soldiers.

The peace treaty and "Vietnamization" of the war were acte of many than the many than the matter of the war were acte of many than the most divisive and disortion of the war were acte of many than the most divisive and disortion of the war were acte of many than the most divisive and disortion of the war were acte of many than the most divisive and disortion.

tion" of the war were acts of greatpower cynicism. This, surely, was clear at the time. The Nixon administration had discovered that it could not win the war, or that it could not do so at a cost acceptable to the American public. The president and his secretary of state, both of them intelligent men and political survivors, drew the inevitable conclusion and acted upon it.

They were not, I think, wrong to do so. They were wrong not to have done so long before 1973. Their decisions unquestionably sealed the fate of South Vietnam. But how is it that South Vietnam's fate could be settled in this way? Why was the Saigon government fatally dependent on the United States? With such a dependence, what real claim to legitimacy did it have? These are essential issues.

What happened to Vietnam fol-lowed from the historical fact that the Communist movement, which struck root in the country in the 1920s and 1930s, emerged by the 1940s as the single most dynamic and competent native political force. It captured the leadership of the nationalist and anticolonial forces of the time and imaginatively exploited the opportunity provided by Japan's explosive ejection

of European colonial power from the greater part of Asia from 1941 to 1943. When France tried to re-establish itself in Vietnam after the war, the Communists were able to dominate the struggle against the French. This was not inevitable; there were other was not inevitable; there were other passion appropriate to an event that nationalist forces in the country. In was a political tragedy for Vietnam

munists made themselves the most formidable political force in Vietnamese society, and from the 1940s to the 1970s were able to motivate and sustain an intense popular strug-gle against two foreign great powers, France and then the United States, as well as against their domestic rivals. The failure of Vietnam's non-Com-

munists may be explained in terms of particular events or personalities, of who was where at a particular time, or by the peculiarities of Vietnamese political and social structure at the time, the superior organizational techniques of the Communists, or the fatal compromise the non-Communists made in taking foreign support. It is a fact that the anti-Communist Vietnamese failed despite vastly greater economic and military assistance, first from France and then from the United States, than the Viet Minh and its successor, the Viet Cong, ever received from their allies in China and the Soviet Union.

There is no satisfactory single explanation for what happened. It is a matter now for historical investigation and reflection. In the end, however, what happened was the affair and responsibility of the Vietnamese.

This is something Americans failed to understand at the time, and it is something which some Americans, and some Vietnamese, refuse to acknowledge today. It is time to be serious about what happened in Vietnam, and to examine it with the dis-

problems are still with us, and we might learn something from the past. The wind of revolution that swept fire across Vietnam blows elsewhere today, across the Moslem world, in the Pacific, in the Americas.

International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

This Baby 🕦 Is Too Big: A Burden

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — At 2:30 A.M. Saturday, the Senate of the United States gave birth to a \$606 billion baby called Continuing Resolution, or CR for short. If there is oever again such a blessed event, the American public will be fortunate.

The House passed its version of the CR on Dec. 4—a modest little \$576 billion infant, including 13 separate appropriations bills and some unrelated legislation on broadcasting rules, environmental cleanup dead-lines and a few other strays.

The Senate bundled the appropria-tions bills into its CR and added a batch of unrelated provisions, mainly bestowing favors on states where, Democrats are seeking re-election.

When a conference committee of House members and senators has worked out the differences between the two versions of the CR, the final compromise will be sent to President Reagan for him to sign or veto as Congress flees for the holidays. Mr. Reagan says that the way the

package is shaping up, he will veto it. This is, as the House minority leader, Robert Michel, said, "absolutely a lousy, rotten way to legislate." And last summer Senator David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, said that CR really stands for "combined retreat," or "our admission of failure."

Lumping everything together into one monstrous bill seriously reduces the ability of Congress and its members to make judgments on U.S. spending priorities. It also, and not accidentally, subverts the president's constitutional authority to veto legislation and have that veto count.

lation and have that veto count.

When everything from the army's kitchen sinks to experimental drugs at the National Institutes of Health is wrapped into a single bill, passed in Congress's final hours of session, the president must either swallow it whole or accept responsibility for the constraints. shutting down the government.

This is a new and ugly leature of government. Through most of its history, Congress has passed individual appropriations bills for individual departments or functions and sent them on to the president for his sig-nature or veto. The CR was used only when a particular appropriation was briefly delayed and anthority was needed for a department to go on

spending for a short time. But in recent years Congress has fallen into the habit of wrapping all its spending authority into one CR and then loading it up with other

measures to make them "veto proof."

Some blame the development on
the oew congressional budget process, which began in the mid-1970s, claiming that it has slowed the work of the appropriations committees. But in the past couple years Congress bas chosen to repackage evenlargely completed appropriations bills into the CR, rather than send them individually to the president

for his approval or veto.
Increasingly the CR has become i. vehicle for shoving extraneous legis-lation down a president's throat. The Democratic architects of this strategy are attempting an end run not ju around the president but around the country's Constitution.

What is to be done? When the Senate CR came up for action, Senator Daniel Evans, Democrat of Washington, offered an amendment requiring that any future CR must be split into its component parts when it comes out of the House-Senate conference committee, so that Congress can vote on each separate appropriation and the president

can sign or veto each of them.

Mr. Evans lost by a narrow 51-to44 margin. Similar legislation offered by Representative Mickey Ed-wards, an Oklahoma Republican, was killed in the House Rules Committee, which denied Mr. Edwards

the chance for a floor vote.

Mr. Edwards's sponsorship is significant. Unlike most other conservatives, he has consistently opposed Mr. Reagan's call for authority to veto individual items in an appropri-ations bill. The "line-item veto" authority, Mr. Edwards has argued, would tilt the constitutional balance heavily in the executive's direction.

But denying the president his in right to act on individual appropria-tions bills is an infringement on his constitutional authority, Mr. Ed-wards and Mr. Evans rightly say. Whatever advantage Democrats may temporarily gain by using the CR device to thwart Mr. Reagan's veto, short-circuiting the Constitu-tion ultimately endangers everyone. Congress should clean up its act before a new president takes office.

The Washington Post.

nature even than the autonomy of

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Courting the Pope mands of a much more far-reaching LONDON - The Duke of Norfolk Albania and Servia's retirement from has gone to Rome as special envoy the Adriatic. The opinion is prevalent that Austria-Hungary is determined to claim special commercial and eco-The truth I believe to be that the nomic privileges in the Balkan peningovernment intends to resume for- sula, at the same time forcing Servia mer diplomatic relations with the into a position of commercial depen-Vatican, regardless of the popular dence upon the Austro-Hungarian prejudice which still exists on the Empire. Between economic privileges subject. Lord Salisbury's govern- and political domination in this case ment, no doubt, intends to counteract the singular mission to Ireland of Mgr. Persico, who has fallen under 1937: Japan Apologizes the influence of the home rule party. If the Pope can be brought to issue a pronunciamento in favor of home rule, n large part of the Irish clergy would be greatly pleased. The government wishes to bring all influence

to bear upon the other side.

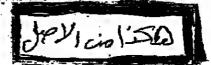
there is no dividing line. TOKIO - The Japanese Foreign Of-

fice issued a statement [on Dec. 14], reviewing the incidents of U.S.S. Pa-nay, H.M.S. Ladybird and three

Standard Oil ships which were attacked up the Yangtse [on Dec. 12]. It -1912: Austria and Servia
BELGRADE — It is believed here

Language on Dec. 121, 11

announced that apologies had been delivered to American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew by Mr. Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister. The Japanese that Austria-Hungary's vast military preparations are intended to back de-



OPINION

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³ Gorbachev's Two Faces: Realities to Reckon With

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Self-confident and charming. Defensive and truculent. The Mikhail Gorbachev who appeared in the United States was both those men. An image of Soviet leaders operating behind walls was shattered by this figure behind walls was shattered by this figure leading out of his limousine to shake leaping out of his limousine to shake hands on a Washington street. What could show more self-confidence than a Russian ready to play by U.S. rules, pressing the flesh, working the cameras? He charmed even conservatives.

But when he was asked about human

rights, he bristled "We're oot going to let the Americans lecture us," be told a group of publishers and editors. "Why doesn't the American administration trust 280 million Soviet people who made their choice" of government? And again at his press conference: "The Sovi-et people made their choice in 1917." The two Gorbachevs are both realities, and we are going to have to reckon with them. We must try to understand

why and how they coexist. When Mr. Gorbachev says that his people "made their choice in 1917," he is not likely to persuade most Americans. The Russian revolution was carried out by a small, disciplined minority. In our sense of democracy, the Soviet people never have had a choice: a free election. The U.S. Constitution was written by

a small elite group of men, but they took extraordinary steps to test public accep-tance of their work. Each of the 13 states had its own convention to decide whether to ratify the Constitution, and some were closely divided. The day Mr. Gorbachev came to Washington, Dec. 7, was organize a brain drain. Mr. Gorbachev the 200th anniversary of the first state ratification, Delaware's.

Could it be, then, that some subconscious doubt about the Soviet system's legitimacy explains Mr. Gorbachev's defensiveness? That is a natural thought for Americans, given U.S. history. But those who know the Soviet Union well

Why the Rights Issue

AS Mr. Gorbachev described it dur-ing his U.S. visit, the "human rights" issue as raised by Westerners is an excuse to tell the Soviet Union how to behave, or to impose Western values. Americans respond that because the Soviets have signed agreements promis-ing to respect certain rights, rights are a legitimate matter of concern.

But there is a better reason for pressing Mr. Gorbachey and his colleagnes on human rights. If the Soviet Union will oot trust its own citizens to read foreign publications, or to know the truth about how much their government spends on weapons, or to express their skepticism about official policy, then how can the Soviet leaders expect outsiders to trust the Soviet Union? - Robert Kaiser in the Washington Past.

They offer another explanation
David K. Shipler was a Moscow correspondent of The New York Times. In

was among passengers waiting to get on a plane in Soviet Central Asia. A stewardess made them stand in the rain while she checked their tickets. Finally an elderly man asked whether she couldn't check them inside the plane. She began screaming at him: "Anarchy, anarchy."

From czarist times in Russia, power has looked fragile to those at the top —
no matter how formidable it looked from the bottom. There has been a fear of instability, of anarchy. That stewardess, Mr. Shipler said, was genuinely frightened by the idea of changing her routine. And so today the notion of free dehate, of diversity, may arouse fears of anarchy in the Societ Licion to the second state of the second state o anarchy in the Soviet Union, And not

only among those who exercise power: The fear runs deep in the culture.

There is another phenomenon that hridges czarist and Soviet Russia, an ambivalence toward the West: "We're better than you, but we envy you." To be treated by foreigners as morally finwed, to be pressured by them, is n matter of extreme sensitivity. It is possible to understand how a

man who seems so at ease with himself as a politician, and so ingratiating, can give angry and unconvincing answers on human rights - for example, that all those kept from emigrating know state secrets, or that the West is trying to cannot be seen, at home, as if he were being pushed around on the issue.

It is probably true, too, that he does oot understand American feelings about human rights. He seems to believe that anyone who raises the question, journalist or congressman or whoever, does so

only to score a political point.
The misperceptions, the cultural sensitivities, do not run only one way. U.S. citizens find it hard to understand that Russians, and others, may be shocked by the disparities of wealth and poverty in the United States - or that not every U.S. intervention in Latin America or Africa is regarded as beneficient.
All this makes the success of last

week's summit meeting the more striking. Two systems and two leaders who are so different manage nevertheless to find common ground. We even saw something familiar in Mr. Gorbachev: a tough politician with a sure enough sense of self-interest to deal.

But it would be good if this meeting could begin to widen understanding too. Mr. Gorbachev welcomed the fact that in military affairs each side now knows so much about the other. "Knowledge is a good thing indeed," be said. That is not only true for weapons. The New York Times



Don't Declare Open Season on Infant Parts

B OSTON — Any day now, Brenda Winner is going to give birth to an organ donor. This is a cold, but not inaccurate, way to describe the fate of the Winners' firstborn. The child is slated to become a source of rare and precious parts — n heart, a lung, a kidney, a liver perhaps — for other people's chil-dren. At the same time it is likely to become a source of an unsettling debate.

Months ago, the California couple learned that the fetus was anencephalic. Most of its brain was missing. It could not think or feel and was doomed to die. But Brenda Winner chose to carry the fetus to term in the hope that its organs could be used. Using words that mirror

the emotions of many donor families, they wanted something good to be wrested out of their tragedy. So they plan to follow the lead of a Canadian couple, the heart and lungs of whose anencephalic daughter, Baby Gahrielle, are now heating and breath-

ing in a baby named Paul. After an extensive search, the Winners got permission oo Dec. 7 from Loma Linda University Medical Center to deliver the baby there. The hospital will become the first in the country to keep a child oo n respirator for up to seven days solely for organ use.

The dramatic weight of such a story lists heavily toward one side. There is a child who is sure to die and a set of parents seeking solace. And there are one or two or three other children who may die without an organ. All these needs seem to dovetail perfectly.

But there is another element to this case: Anencephalic newborns are not brain dead by our current definition. They have a brain stem. They can

By Ellen Goodman

breathe and blink and perhaps suckle. If they are allowed to dic naturally, their organs will probably be useless. But if they are kept alive so that the organs will be fresh when needed, then is one child being killed for use by another? When the first such case, Gabrielle, was no longer able to breathe on her own, she was attached to a respirator and flown from Toronto to the transplant site

MEANWHILE

at Loma Linda. The doctors there took her off the respirator and declared her dead. They stayed within the letter of the law about brain death. They may do the ne with the Winner bahy.

· But that does not answer a main ques-tion. Should the bahies be regarded as a new and welcome source of organs? Or should their use be seen as a dangerous precedent, a crack in the door that will permit the use of others who are not exactly, not legally, dead?

Art Caplan, director of the Center for BioMedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota, supports the use of anencephalics. "I don't think these kids are dead," he says, "but would I take the organs out? Yes. There's no difference between taking the organs and taking them off the machine." As he sees it, the criteria for organ

donation are twofold. The potential donor must be beyond any conscious fife and unable to think or experience pain. Death must be imminent, and with 100 percent certainty. But others, Mr. Caplan acknowledges, are fearful

of letting go of what he calls "the gold standard of hrain dead." Alexander Capron, a professor of medicine and law at the University of Southern California, is one who worries nbout slippery slopes if we let go of the standard. "The initial justification for using these children — they do not have consciousness, they are dying — could apply to a much larger range of patients," he says. "Do we want to take out their organs while they're alive?" Loma Linda has heard from some 50

sets of parents like the Winners, who hope that their anencephalic children's organs could be used. If I were a parent waiting for a transplant, I, too, would be pained by such "waste."

But it is not time to accept this new crop for harvesting. Nor should the no-tion of turning respirators on and off, orchestrating life and death for the use of another human being, be accepted. It has taken decades to adopt publicly the new definition of death to include hrain death. Attempts are still being made to educate family members to donate organs of those who have literally died. Should society oow be asked to approve the scything of organs from the soon-to-be-dead, virtually dead, as good as dead? It is asking too much.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR it must start sometime. It requires a pro-found change propelled by n fresh current

Islam Holds the Key to an Afghanistan Settlement

Selig S. Harrison's opinion column but it is essential to understand why this chance seems to be available oow.

The most important single reason is self-evident: the increasingly beavy toll of lives and material losses suffered by the Soviet Union as a result of the heroic, unwavering resistance put up by the Afghan guerrillas ever since the Red Army invaded the country in 1979. Since the first days of the Soviet occu-

pation, it has been the Islamic resistance groups, commonly known as mujahidin, that have initiated, organized and led the actual fighting. It is these groups who have suffered most as a result of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Without them, Afghanistan would have been turned into a vassal Communist country much like any one of the satellite regimes in Eastern Europe, if not a part of the Soviet Union itself, like the Soviet republics of Central Asia.

It is therefore only natural that those "A Chance to Serve Peace in Alghanistan" (Dec. 7) suffers from structural war should also have the decisive say who have determined the course of the flows and ignores established facts. As regarding proposed solutions to the conhe argues, there is a chance — indeed a flict. Doing otherwise would only probig one — to serve peace in Afghanistan, long the conflict because the goal of the Afghan resistance groups has been and still is to defend the Islamic character of the country against the Communist forces who have been bent on wiping out

the Islamic face of Alghanistan.
The writer's sensitivity to the Islamic
"fundamentalist" groups having the upper hand should not have been allowed to distort his analysis, since these groups share with all other parties concerned, including the United States, the objective of establishing a nonaligned and independent Afghanistan. A.H. RADWAN.

I would respectfully suggest that Mikhail Gorbachev donate his \$120,000

sian army during his tenure as Soviet course, a long and difficult process; but leader. Of course, the prize was for his efforts to curb nuclear arms, and the inconsequential Afghans were killed with old-fashioned hullers and bombs. DON C. YAGER. Seeb, Oman.

A Fresh Current of Thought

The opinioo column written by Richard M. Cyert and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, "Uotie the SDI Knot With an Offer of Joint Research" (Dec. 1), was first-rate, Sharing the research task between the United States and the Soviet Union is a brilliant idea. It is an example of the many acts of leadership which the authors say are needed to overcome the mutual distrust at the root of the military buildup that has absorbed so much of the world's resources.

While I agree with such urgent steps, it seems to me that the strong leadership of academics, scientists, journalists and other opinion leaders is best directed to peace award from the Indira Gandhi
Memorial Trust (People, Nov. 26) to relatives of the thousands of Afghans who
baye been killed or maimed by the Rus-

of thought capable of changing world opinion, not unlike the philosophical movements that prepared the French and American revolutions in the 18th century. JOSE A. MESTRE.

Gorbachev: Not Special

"Is Gorbachev as 'Special' as Reagan Thinks He Is? The answer to your Dec. 10 headline is no. Mikhail Gorbachev is a younger and smarter and oot-to-betrusted successor to previous Soviet leaders. A wolf in sheep's clothing. The signing of the missile treaty is strictly for economic and political reasons. Neither country can afford the missiles, and in this election year President Reagan can-not afford offending American voters.

VIRGINIA L. ASKEW. Saanenmöser, Switzerland.

Doug Macgregor's opinion column about how an economically sounder So-

cause the writer is a professor at West Point. ("Gorbachev Isn't About to Starve His Army," Dec. 4.) He demonstrates the spirit in which the West's military is educated. Mr. Macgregor uses the tactics of many columnists, making a flat statement as fact and deducing a thesis from it, The statement itself is presented as if it oeeded no proof. Mr. Macgregor's declares that the Soviet state is involved in a

"long-term effort to dominate Eurasia."

There is no historical foundation to this statement. It is generally accepted that Soviet policies in postwar Eastern Europe are comparable to the prewar West's cordon sanitaire — intended, in Russia's case, as a historically justified protection against invasion from the west. The Russian border is well to the east of where it was in 1914, before Russia lost to Germany in one world war and then won in the next one, recouping its losses. The Soviet record in Finland, in Austria, at the Chinese border and even in Afghanistan is one of defensive action and fear — if some-times paranoid fear. The "threat" is mostly Made in West Point.

H. KONING.

With apologies to Forbes, Business Week and The Wall Street Journal, we'd like to take this opportunity to present our new international rate base. Before we raise it again.





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Southeast Asians Agree To Tighten Trade Links

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

MANILA - The leaders of six Southeast Asian nations opened greater economie cooperation make him a "lackey of the Vietamong themselves and an end to namese. the Vietnamese occupation of

Agreements to reduce regional trade barriers and begin more joint ventures among members were endorsed without reservation by the six leaders: Presidents Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines and Suharto of Indonesia; Prime Minis-ters Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, Mahathir bia Mohamad of Malay-sia and Prem Tinsulanouda of Thailand, and Sultan Muda Has- Cambodian war was exacting a toll sanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussa-

But there is still uncertainty on how to proceed on the region's most vexing security and political problem: the presence of up to 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and 40,000 in Laos.

A week ago, there were high hopes for at least the foundations for a solution to a nine-year-old guerrilla war in Cambodia. In early December, Prime Minis-

ter Hun Sen of Cambodia and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads a resistance army against the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, met for the first time, in France. In an atmosphere of cordiality, they announced that they were set to begin a process of nego-

Then, at the end of last week, Prince Sihanouk suddenly canceled two future rounds of talks.

The prince, on temporary leave from his position as head of the resistance coalition, which bolds the country's scat at the United Nations, indicated first that he could not go on with negotiations 65, has said often that he fears without the backing of his two co- dying outside his oative country. struction of the network in the ear-

alition partners, the noncommunist Khmer Peoples' National Libera-tioo Front and the communist Khmer Rouge. He later was reporttheir first summit meeting in a de- ed to have also lashed out at cade on Monday and called for Phnom Penh for attempting to

The sudden turnaround caught the Association of South East Asian Nations off guard. Most of all, it has caused consternation in Indonesia, whose foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumatmaadja, bas been acting as the organization's go-between with Hanoi

Last summer, Mr. Mochtar was reported to have been told by the new Vietnamese Communist Party leader, Nguyen Van Linh, that the on Vietnam -the first such admission by a Vietnamese leader, according in officials close to the In-

donesian leadership. Mr. Mochiar had been confident that a negotiating procedure could be sustained, given Vietnam's new posture. Diplomats in Phnom Penh said that the Soviet Union had also apparently decided to press for a resolution in Cambodia that would reduce its expenses there.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore reflected these views when he said in his opening remarks that "the communist countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are in distress."

Some officials in the association are oow concerned that Prince Sihanouk, who is seeking in explain his position more fully in talks with regional leaders next month, might be planning to return in Cambodia for personal reasons, without reference in the policies of ASEAN. which has demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as a prerequisite in a settlement.

SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT

No Longer Reserved To The English.

Gorbachev Tops Reagan in U.S. Poll

have known, as the Politburo legal

The Soviets hoped to be allowed

change for dropping objections to what they would charge were U.S.

violations. At first they brought up the so-called Pave Paws phased-

array radars being built at air force bases in Massachusetts and Cali-fornia, and later the U.S. upgrading of radar units in Fylingdales, En-gland, and Thule, Greenland.

When Mr. Reagan announced

The Pentagon discovered the

constructioo at Krasnoyarsk in

July 1983, more than 18 mooths

after it began, U.S. sources said. About a month later, a U.S. source

said, the issue of the radar complex

was raised with the Soviet Union at

The Soviets described it then as a

"space-tracking" facility allowed under the ABM treaty.

ioint consultative committee.

staff must have.

the ABM treaty.

the ABM treaty.

By Richard Morin

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Americans with a favorable view of Mikhail S. Gorbachev now outnumber those with a favorable opinion of President Ronald Reagan, although the summit meeting last week produced immediate but perhaps temporary political gains for Mr. Reagan and reversed sagging public confidence in his administration.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News survey disclosed that nearly two-thirds of those interviewed - 65 percent - said they had a favorable impression of Mr. Gorbachev, while 61 percent said they had a favorable view of Mr. Reagan.

However, Americans did view Mr. Reagan as more effective than Mr. Gorbachev at the summit talks: 42 percent of those surveyed said Mr. Reagan did the better job at the meeting, while 26 percent chose Mr. Gorbachev.

The survey also showed increased support for the treaty on intermediate ouclear forces, which banned medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. This was probably due to the unrelentingly positive publicity about the agreement during

Slightly more than three out of live Americans

—62 percent — said they favored the INF agreement, up 10 percentage points from a Washington Post-ABC survey conducted prior to the meeting.

(Continued from Page 1)

could not be used in manage a

nationwide ballistic missile defense

The Soviet network of nine elec-

tronie phased-array radars initially was planned by the Soviet Defense

Ministry during the late 1960s, Soviet and U.S. sources said.

According in several sources, So-

viet defense officials placed eight of

save money. Had it been placed

closer to the periphery, as required

by the treaty, more than one facili-

the cost would have been 10 to 20

times larger, these sources said. The Politburo approved con-

would have had to be built and

system, which the treaty barred.

When those who said they had no firm opinion were asked which way they were leaning support rose in 82 percent.

Only 6 percent opposed the treaty. But the Reagan presidency may have been the clearest early winner of summit week. The evi-

Mr. Reagan's overall job approval rating rating surged eight percentage points to 58 percent in less than two weeks to the highest it has been this year. Almost three out of five, 57 percent, said they approved of the way Mr. Reagan was handling foreign affairs, his best showing in 15 months and up 11 percentage points in less than two weeks.

More than three out of four, 77 percent, said they approved of the way Mr. Reagan was han-dling relations with the Soviet Union, up 11 percentage points since the pre-meeting poll and the best rating of his presidency.

Nearly half, 49 percent, said the United States was generally going in the right direction, up from 35 percent in the survey before the meeting. The survey was conducted from Dec. 11 to Dec.

A total of 1,007 adults nationwide were interviewed by telephone for the poll. The margin of sampling error for the overall results was plus or minus three percentage points.

RADAR: U.S. Sets Treaty Condition Ceausescu ly 1970s, about the time the treaty **Promises** was being signed. A Soviet official said that Mr. Ustinov did not tell the Politburo Pay Increases

that Krasnoyarsk potentially vio-lated the treaty, but that Andrei A. Gromyko, then the foreign minister BUCHAREST - President Niand a Politburo member, must colae Ceausescu, admitting that Romania faced serious problems, combined pledges of pay increases for workers Monday with promises The Soviet Defense Ministry, the radar complexes at border sites, but chose the Krasnoyarsk site in in be discovered by U.S. satellites. in maintain the high rates of indusbut counted on containing Washington's protests for years in the gered food shortages and unrest. ington's protests for years in the U.S.-Soviet committee set up by

In a four-hour speech to a special session of the Romanian Communist Party, Mr. Ceausescu stressed to continue construction in ex- that he would not waver from his drive to pay back the country's forrtages, as quickly as possible.

Mr. Ceausescu strongly defended central planning and underscored his opposition to a Westerntype market economy and even to viet-style economic reforms. He criticized "a weakening of the

spirit of responsibility, combativehis space-based anti-missile pro-gram, the Strategic Defense Initia-tive, in March 1983, Soviet defense of the revolutionary attitude toofficials used its potential to break ward work." Mr. Ceausescu asked the meet-

ing to pass a resolution calling for a 10-percent pay rise for all workers, beginning in summer 1988.

He made the announcement a month after workers, angered by severe food and energy shortages, held the biggest political protest in Romania since the Communists took power in 1947. Workers rioted in Brasov, the country's secondargest city, in mid-November.

"We understand the role of the Sh economic laws," he said, "but we can hardly admit that the settlement of the problems posed by economic and social development might be determined by the law of supply and demand, by market laws."

through so-called market social

low, before recovering slightly. In London, North Sea Brent

dropped by nearly \$1 in \$16.75 in spot trading from Friday's \$17.65. It was the first time since March

that the European benehmark

of \$21 on the spot market in Au-

Because of massive overproduc

tion, the market saw oil prices fall

from \$30 a barrel to \$9 in 1986.

That memory bas bolstered

OPEC's determination to maintain agreement on a fixed price and on

At its peak production levels this year, OPEC was pumping 18.5 million barrels a day, or almost 2 mil-

lion above the group quota. Recent

"OPEC failure to reach a work-

able agreement has put extreme pressure on oil prices around the

world," said Peter Beutel, a trader in New York with Elders Futures,

the brokerage arm of Australian conglomerate Elders IXL.

"Ironically, the only hope for

together."
"But it's still possible that OPEC

will pull off a solid agreement," he

said. It seems that the Gulf War

barrels a day for the group.

production quotas.

Crude oil touched a recent high

crude had traded below \$17.

"It is difficult to ensure progress



Backers of South Korean presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung brandishing banners and placards in a rally at Suwon, near Seoul, on Monday, as the long campaign nears its end.

KOREA: TV Reporters Sit Down

(Continued from Page 1) would continue their protest until three demands are met: a promise of fair reporting, the resignation of their news director and a change of policy to give more discretion in on-the-scene reporters.

Opposition parties have charged that the government is preparing to swell Mr. Roh's vote total by casting ballots for Koreans who have moved overseas or died, by buying votes and through other fraudulent

Opposition candidates also have charged that the ruling party in-timidated many of the natioo's 600,000 soldiers into marking Mr.

The elder brother of a soldier

Kim Dae Jung made the same charge last week. The Defense Ministry acknowledged that the soldier was killed several hours after he voted when a sergeant inflict-ed overzealous discipline, pushing

But the ministry said the disci-pline was unrelated to the soldier's

Roh's name on their absentee bal-

allegedly killed by superior officers last week charged in a news conference that the beating resulted from the soldier's insistence on voting for Kim Dae Jung.

the recruit so that he hit his head on the edge of a metal locker:

DUBLIN: City Marks Millennium

(Continued from Page 1) bridge so poignantly dappled with

sun patches and the beggar teams of mother and child. A visitor can easily wind up assuring Dubliners that theirs is a city needing few apologies and greater gratitude for such civilities as after-

noon tea in the front parlor of the Shelbourne, the grand hotel where the Irish revolutionaries composed their constitution. Some travelers relish the pleasure of getting lost on Dublin's

the oew pedestrian routes the city is lin and the imagined Dublin.

Iraq," he said.
Other analysts concurred that

OPEC had shown little new re-

"What you're getting from

oil analyst with James Capel & Co.

lyst with the brokerage Smith New Court PLC in London, said: "The

political hostility between Iran and

weak prices result largely from

overproduction over the summer

by oumerous OPEC members and

oo maintaining OPEC's \$18 refer-

Reuters

market by most OPEC states.

cutback in production.

dents, suffering some of Europe's highest rates of taxation and unemployment. Locals term it woeful as they witness another generation of well-educated, ambitious young people flee abroad.

In a busy year of celebration in lange stratego week are summit, meeting last certs, regattas, and an imported week Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorba-football game between Boston Colichege and West Point, the Irish will be hailing "dear dirty Dublin," to quote the great Dubliner, James brief mention of this in his species of the strategy of the strategy week Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorba-football game between Boston Coliched and Mr. Reagan made only brief mention of this in his species. be hailing "dear dirty Dublin," to quote the great Dubliner, James Joyce, who will have his own week of literary rambles built around stony, twisting streets for then a Bloomsday, June 16. He so wove resident can be consulted for the lift of instruction that the right path is "just a cuckoo's spit away." Lately, the visitor will be using one of motorway threatened the real Dub-

from more than \$10 billion to less than five years. At the current rate, it should have paid them all off by 1991.

The property of the place of the fulcrum for a third that blighted some of the place (AP, Reuters) of Irish Repoblic's 3.5 million resi- charming parts of the city. He does more than teach Joyce at Trinity College: he lives the irreverent ur-OPEC: Accord Upholds \$18 Price

(Continued from Page 1)

has sabotaged the price of oil as

(Continued from Page 1)

has sabotaged the price of oil as

well as decimating the populations

well as decimating the populations as fell \$1.10 a barrel to a 10-month of the two beligerents, Iran and want actual Dublin facts, he notes that the first pint of Guinness stout

was brewed on the block. Jaunting forth from No. 18, Mr. Norris has Joyce's real aima mater, Belvedere College, S.J., to his left OPEC is an agreement by default, whereby the fallback solution is and the home of one of Joyce's half-imagined Dubliners, Denis J. simply to push on with the current accord," said David Gray, a senior Maginni, across the street at No. and canary yellow gloves in "Ulys-ses," modeled on someone real in the house. Mr. Norris successfully "The markets wanted something more positive; this just looks like inactivity," he said. fought to save No. 35 from demolition by having it declared a perma-A drop in oil prices on the spot

account of Dublin. Mr. Nortis finds that quite unthe Gulf Arab supporters of Iraq has been thinly veiled" at OPEC's likely about his beloved Joyce who, has been thinly veiled at OPEC's likely about his beloved Joyce who, he noted told the world that Dubmeeting.

"This doesn't spell the death knell for OPEC, because there is a general commitment to defend \$18 a barrel," he said. "But the market sees what's here represented and the special s

sees what's been proposed as a cient words for Dublin in this mil-"Tronically, the only hope for open proposed as a clear words for Doban minimum or the next are Joyce's own reply to the question of when he serve as a catalyst for it to get its act together."

The current market glut and implements the current market

from price discounting in the spot Legislature Chief Saudi Arabia, supported by its Fired in Mongolia Arab allies in the Gulf, had insisted

BEIJING — Bat Ochiryn Alfan-gerel bas been dismissed as chairence price and keeping production levels relatively constant.

Iran, supported by Libya, had urged a price rise to \$20 and a Great Hural, the Mongolian legislature, the official Chinese news

for excluding any Iraqi role in the Hural on Friday. It said the meetproposed accord.

Hural on Friday. It said the meetproposed accord.

agree to allow him to send arms to
the Salvadoran guerrillas through Greece Mail Strike Resumes

the Hural, was elected to succeed of the leaders of the Salvadoran ATHENS - Postal workers re- Mr. Altangerel, while Tserenda- rebels. sumed a strike in Athens on Mon-shiyn Namsray, secretary of the day, disrupting Christmas mail, as Mongolian People's Revolutionary tion, General Noriega had been two million workers prepared for a Party, was elected vice chairman of nationwide general strike Tuesday. the legislature.

President Opens Drive For Treaty Ratification

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan began a campaign Monday for Senate approval of the treaty to eliminate intermediaterange nuclear forces that he signed last week with Mikhail S. Gorba-chev, the Soviet leader. He said the elimination of missiles in Europe would oot divorce the United States from its NATO allies.

"We'll keep our American servicemen stationed in Western Europe," Mr. Reagan said in a speech at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, a foreign policy research organization in Washington.

What more convincing form of a coupling could there be than these hundreds of thousands of Americans and their dependents living and working among our European allies?" he asked.

Mr. Reagan said the United States would remain committed to the doctrine of "flexible response." under which nuclear weapons on land, sea and air are kept in Western Europe as a deterrent against

The president said there would he no further reductions in these nuclear arms until efforts were made to "address" the Soviet oilmerical advantage in conventional

Mr. Reagan suggested indirectly that the allies would be asked to bear a greater defense burden in the future.

He noted that the United States had been a dominant partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since its inception and said that "now the alliance must become more and more an alliance. among equals."

The president also called for efforts to redress the Soviet advantage in chemical weapons. Mr. Reagan's remarks generally

repeated known positions and were part of his effort to pave the way for a Senate vote on the INF accord, expected in the spring. He said the start of Senate ratification hearings next month would "lay anxieties to rest and help to

build up the needed consensus." Mr. Reagan also said the United States and Soviet Union made "concrete" progress toward an

agreement to sharply reduce long-In a busy year of celebration in range strategic weapons.

> on Monday. "When we have a strategic defense ready to deploy," he said, "pro will do so."

NORIEGA: Search for Allies

they were surprised to learn several weeks ago from Major Miranda that, in August, General Noriega told a Nicaraguan intelligence offi-cial he was prepared to supply arms in the Salvadoran rebels. Support for the government of El Salvador assists the rebel forces is one of the against the rebel forces is one of the cornerstones of U.S. policy in the also suggested that General Noriega was providing intelligence in formation on American activities in Panama to the Sandinists.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said the allegation that General Norciga was helping the Salvadoran rebels was "extremely

We need to use this as a basis to look for additional evidence." he said. "Generally speaking, we find Major Miranda to be well informed A drop in oil prices on the spot market, to \$15 a barrel, is a distinct possibility by February or March, Mr. Gray said.

Mr. or else we would not present him to-

Last week, Major Miranda said that the Sandinists had maintained a relationship with General Noriega since the 1979 revolution, but had decided earlier this year to exploit the growing rift between the United States and Panama. Major Miranda said that contact

with General Noriega was maintained through Ricardo Wheelock, the Sandinists' head of military intelligence. He said that this year, Mr. Wheelock traveled to Panama in June and related to General Noriega details of a purported plot by the U.S. government to kill him.

"This actually had no basis in fact," said Major Miranda. "Humberto Ortega said it was logical to assume that this could happen and it definitely would sensitize Noriega and bring him closer to us. According to what Ricardo said, it sensitized him quite a bit."

In August, Mr. Wheelock made Iran appeared to have backed off from its demand for a rise in prices and an output cutback, in return was dismissed at a meeting of the iega asked him if Nicaragua would his removal from office.

The agency said Lodongiyn Rinchin, a member of the presidium of already met in Panama with some

Within the Reagan administra-

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Soares Heads Delegation and political ties between the two countries.

For Talks With Madrid The Associated Press MADRID - President Mário Soares of Portugal arrived Monday at the head of large delegation on a weeklong visit to Spain aimed at reinforcing commercial, cultural

Since 1986, economic relations between the countries have flowered. Spain is now Portugal's second-largest client for exports, behind West Germany, and is moving to replace Britain as the leading investor in Portugal. Portuguese exports to Spain rose 78 percent last year to 71.6 billion escudos

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the ship's radars," Captain Brindel says. "If the sensors would have divulged the things they should have, then I'm sure my TAO [tactical action officer] would have taken additional measures."

The Stark controversy not only shows how dependent ships, aircraft

and missiles are on radar sensors but

also points to deficiencies in some of

today's systems. Most search radars

like those on the Stark, which be-

longs to the navy's newest class of frigate, rely on mechanically steered antennas that re-scan an area every

few seconds, a relatively long time in

The slow scan-time problem is ex-

acerbated when radar is called upon,

to do more chores, from navigation to tracking of hostile and friendly forces to directing missiles to their targets. Is the stalwart sensor, relied on since World War II, still up to the

ADAR (radio detecting

and ranging) is often pre-

red or optical sensors be-

cause it measures distance accurately

and can therefore be used to distin-

guish target range. It has the added benefit of long-range detection and

the ability to see no matter what the

weather. But its strength is also a

military liability. By emitting signals,

radar often gives away its identity

because it has a distinctive "signa-

ture" based on its transmission pa-

Passive sensors, those that rely solely on receiving emissions from potential targets, are often good for

many battle situations.

tional measures.

Technology



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Comment from Park

Fiat's Termoli engine plant was a technological breakthrough when it opened in 1985. Next month, the company will take innovation a step further with startup of a fully robotized body and final assembly plant.

Computers

After Wall Street's "Black Monday," instant analysts seeking a scapegoat were quick to point to computers. But behind the machines, there is man.

Developments

The world's first fusion reactor moves closer to reality with a multi-nation, East-West agreement to join forces — and resources on an experimental design.

Business

Air express companies are in the midst of a technological revolution as they race to get your packages from there to here, faster and more rehably. Meanwhile, European and Japanese companies are pushing ahead with development of cinema quality, high-definition

. Kesearch

Two Japanese companies bave developed a wafer-thin battery that could be used in "smart" cards. The Pentagon is backing research in gallium arsenide integrated chips. In



Next Issue

Some countries fare better at fostering the research environment that will result in tomorrow's technological breakthroughs. Is there more to their success than cold, hard cash? These and other issues on March 16, in TechnologyQuarterly.



Damaged wall paintings in the Luxor tomb are being studied with X-ray diffractors and electron microscopes.

Man, Machines Restore a Measure Of Life in the Tomb of Nefertari

By Souren Melikian

UXOR, Egypt — In a few years, if all goes according to plan, the first visitors other than archaeologists, scientists and restorers will walk down into the funerary chambers that were dug out, some time after 1255 B.C., on a billside at Luxor, in Upper Egypt. The embalmed body of Queen Nefertari, "Great Royal Wife, Lady of the Two Lands, Appeasing the Gods, the Beautiful-Faced One..." was deposited there. But it had long vanished when Italian archaeologists opened the tomb in 1904.

Few tourists will suspect that without modern technology they might not have been able to set eyes on the mural paintings celebrating the main wife of Ramses IL

They will gaze at brightly painted scenes in a miraculous state of preservation, which for the greater part have come down to us with their outline and color scheme unchanged over 3,250 years or so, during which they survived at least

SOUREN MELIKIAN writes on art and the art market for the International Herald Tribune.

New tools offer unprecedented information.

one break-in, in ancient times, possibly about the Roman period.

More importantly, they have survived substantial damage since the tomb was discovered by Ernesto Schiaparelli. The causes of the damage have varied from kicks by passing visitors, de-taching bits of plaster, to clumsy "restoration" work, including crude overpainting. Recent changes of climate in the Luxor area noted by a Canadian team from Toronto University, which investigated the tomb from 1977 to 1981, have

also womied scientists. Above all, a slow but ominous transformation of the painted surface appeared to be under way. Years were wasted. During this time, amateur-

ish reports were made, and, to quote two Egyptian officials, "scientifically motivated surveys and exploratory missions. . . produced only general memoranda." It is probably no exaggeration to say that the intervention of the Getty Conservation Institute turned the tables and rescued one of the most precious heirlooms of the Ancient-

Two key men made this possible: Ahmed Kadry, who was appointed director-general of the Egyptian Antiquines Organization in 1977, and Luis Monreal, who became the director of the Getty Conservation Institute in 1985.

Mr. Kadry was first made aware of the urgency of the problem by the Cairo University Report published in July 1980, which discussed, among other problems, the infiltrations of salt-lader rainwater. Three Canadian reports, particularly Chemistry and Physics in the Tomb of Nefertari" and "The Internal Climate of Nefertari," deepened his anxiety in the face of a lack of funds

and the inertia of international organizations. It is at this juncture that Mr. Monreal appeared. A trained archaeologist and art historian, who was secretary-general of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) from 1974 to 1985.

Continued on page 11

New Radar Systems Peer Farther, Hide Their 'Signatures'

The USS Stark incident showed dependency on radar sensors and their deficiencies.

By John A. Adam

ASHINGTON - Radar sensors on the AWACS sentry aircraft flying oval pat-terns over the Gulf last May 17 detected an unknown aircraft around 7:55 P.M. The crew designated the blip "Track 2202" and alerted U.S. ships in the area through the Navy Tactical Data System. There was no immediate cause for alarm.

As the aircraft headed farther south, AWACS updates on Track 2202 became more frequent, and radars and other electronic apparatus on ships confirmed the blip to be a single Iraqi F-1 Mirage fighter flying about 3,000 feet (914 meters) above

Around 9 P.M., the lone Iraqi pilot switched on his Cyrano IV fire-con-trol radar to search for targets abetting Iran, Crewmen of the USS Stark, hunched over luminescent screens in the darkened combat information center, picked up the emissions and realized that the fighter was within striking distance.

The rest is known all too well. Through a series of blunders, the Stark failed to ward off two radarguided Exocet missiles fired by the Iraqi plane. Remarkably, the launch-ings of the missiles apparently went undetected by the ship's various radar operators.

The navy's report on the incident was released in October. The version sanitized for the public masks out all sections involving the performance of the Stark's radars, leading some readers to conclude that human error was entirely to blame. But reading between the lines makes it apparent electronics may have contributed to the disaster, as the Stark's former captain, Glenn R. Brindel, contends. The missile "wasn't seen on any of

JOHN A. ADAM is an associate editor of IEEE Spectrum, a monthly publication of the Institute of Electri-

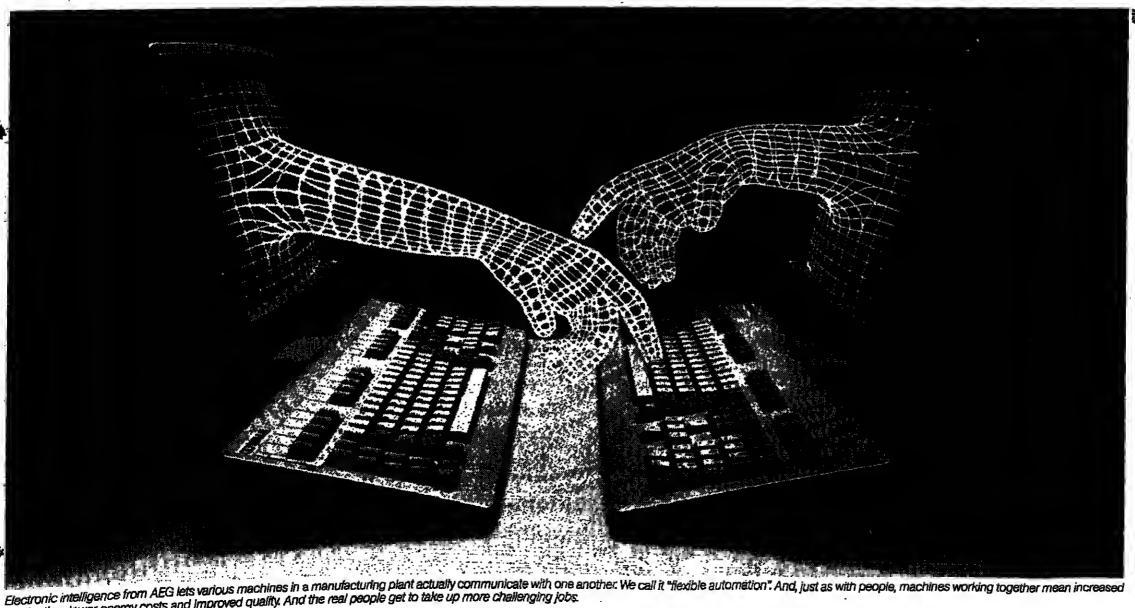
wrote this article for The Washington

identifying targets but cannot measure range well: Without knowing to determine how its signal was affected by distance. The U.S. military now favors a mix of "active" radar and passive sensors to monitor its adversaries.

New radar systems range from colossal over-the-horizon backscatter radar, which bounces waves off the ionosphere to detect aircraft as far as 2,000 miles (3,232 kilometers) away, cal and Electronics Engineers. He

Continued on page 10

The electronic factory: teaching machines to like one another.



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Leggy Robots **Get New Gait** In Lab Room

N EW YORK — Although there are robots that move around American factories on fixed tracks or computercontrolled vehicles, most are fixed firmly to

Things are livelier in the laboratory. A handful of researchers are slowly chipping away at the formidable challenge of mounting robots on reasonably nimble legs. One research team led by Professor Marc Raibert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently succeeded in getting a quadruped robot that formerly trotted to bound across their 55-foot (16.7-meter)

"It looks like a slow run," said Professor Raibert of the device's newest gait, which should help scientists learn more about how humans and animals move and

On a less cerebral front, Odetics Inc., a company based in Anaheim, California, is currently working on a six-legged maintenance robot for the Electric Power Research Institute. Although the device, designed for work inside nuclear power plants, is not scheduled for delivery to the research group until the end of next year, Odetics is already working with the University of Florida to design the next phase in robotic maintenance machines -a snake.

The robot snake is targeted for spaces where you have mazes of pipes," said Thomas Bartholet, general manager of Odetics' Intelligent Machines Division. Odetics envisions a 30-foot device, made up of 2-foot segments with wheels on each side. It would carry tools on its back and the first 10 feet would operate like a robot arm when it gets to its destination. (NYT)

Robotized Fiat Plants Look Toward the 'Disposable Car'

The goal is the opposite of Henry Ford's Model-T.

By Henry Tanner

ERMOLI, Italy - When it was opened in March 1985, the Fiat engine factory south of this small fishing town on the Adriatic coast was a technological breakthrough.

Built to produce a new engine for small cars

— the FIRE-1000, standing for Fully Integrated Robotized Engine — it marked, according to Fiat, the first successful attempt by an automobile manufacturer to design and develop a new factory and a new engine to-gether at the same time, shaping each for the best advantage of the other.

"We designed the technology to produce this engine, and we developed the engine to be produced by this technology, with the best possible combination for both," said Paolo Marinsek, the young aeronautical engineer who is the plant's director.

Leading a visitor past a milelong snaking row of diversely colored, odd-shaped and seemingly unattended machines in perpetual motion, he said. "You imagine how excited we were. This had never been done before; we put the machinery down on the grass and built the factory around it."

Current production is 2,700 engines a day, with a workforce of 900, including office staff, and will reach 3,000 by the end of next year.

according to Mr. Marinsek.

The Termoli engine plant, still one of the most highly robotized in the world, has a special place in the development of Fiat technology. The next major innovation is a fully robotized body and final assembly plant at Cassino, north of Naples, where the group's new medium-size model — the Tipo — will go into production on Jan. 26.

The final assembly facility at Cassino, Fiat executives say, will be a novelty in automobile manufacturing because all the elements of the car, from engines and gearboxes to the doors and seats, will be assembled and fitted into the body by a fully automated system of comput-

er-guided robots for the first time.
The new facility will be for final assembly what Termoli was for engines. The product and the factory — the new car and the new system of robots — have been developed simultaneously, each with the other in mind.

The Tipo, a hatchback, will replace the Ritmo as Fiat's medium-range model, between the small Uno and the large, more expensive Croma. The medium-range market accounts for about a quarter of all automobile

Cassino, like Termoli, will be a "milestone"



In the "robogate," big, gate-shaped robots take in auto body parts and turn out fully welded bodies.

in automobile manufacturing. Fiat officials say, biting their tongue to keep from using the immodest word "revolution."

Both concepts were developed and tested at

Mirafiori, the company's sprawling main plant in Turin. It took three years of experimenting before Termoli was ready for construction and at least as long to lay the groundwork for the new facility in Cassino.

which has been producing the Ritmo.

There is a logic in progressing from Termoli to Cassino because engine production lends itself more easily to robotization than most uther phases of automaking.

One of the secrets of Termoli was that the FIRE-1000 engine was designed to have almost a third fewer component parts than conventional engines, namely, 273 rather than the 368 of previous standard Fiat engines.

Y contrast, the process of final assembly in Cassino may involve as many as 5,000 variations, depending on styling, options and finishing touches, in response to constantly changing consumer tastes, officials say,

Miralion and Rivalta, the two factories in Turin, remain the hub of the group's antomo-

bile manufacturing operation.

They made their own first leap into high technology in 1978, when paint spraying and spot welding were robotized, the latter in an installation called "robogate" because its big, gate-shaped robots swallow the disconnected parts of a car body and moments later, in a burst of sparks, spit them out as fully welded

This was the foundation for the launch in

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DECISION.

1983 of the Uno, Fiat's first experience in developing a new factory and a new product simultaneously as a single concept, at a total

Now the plan is to close the industrial cycle and bring the new technologies of Termoli and Cassino back to where they started, in Mirafiori, for the production of the successor

Engineers at Termoli and Mirafiori are working on the adaptation to other engines of the robotization methods used for the FIRE-

Also in the development stage is a new facility in Termoli for computer-steered robotized production of gearboxes, using more than 180 different robots. This will replace the conventional gearbox production plant next to the new engine plant. The robotization of gearbox production is more difficult than that of engines because it involves many more moving parts, according to Mr. Marinsek.

Coman, the Fiat group's own manufacturer of robots and robotized systems, has played a key role in all these innovations. In Termoli, Cassino and the two plants in Turin, it has designed systems using its own robots and those of many other manufacturers. It has sold its systems to other automakers, including General Motors, Toyota, BMW, Ford-

Europe and, most recently, Jaguar.
From Mirafiori (and the Uno) to Termoli, to the new Tipo plant in Cassino and back to Turin for the Uno's successor in the 1990s, the guiding principle is always the same, Fiat executives say: maximum Hexibility.

The goal is the opposite of Henry Ford's

Model-T, they say. Instead of the largest possible number of cars to be produced by the same machinery, they are trying to come up with a technology that permits them to change from one variation to another, and even from one model to another, in the shortest possible time at the smallest cost.

They point out that Lancia Themas and Fiat Cromas are taking turns being assembled by the same machines at Mirafiori. At various neuralgic spots in the factory, Coman engineers are supervising the installation of new machinery that will make such changeovers quicker and more commonplace.

Fiat, says one of its executives, has pioneered the "pessimistic" approach to automobile

The reasoning goes like this: "We are not Japanese, we are in Europe; we know the market is limited and will probably shrink. The goal, therefore, is not to produce the greatest number of cars most cheaply but to get the lowest possible break-even point at which we can hold production of one model, or one variation of a model, and still be profitable."

Japanese factories, he said, may be producing anywhere between 6,000 and 8,000 cars a day; the Uno, Fiat's best-selling car, is produced at 3,200 a day.

Fiat executives decline to name the break-even point for the Uno. But it is known that the \$1 billion investment for the model was amortized in less than three years.

The group now produces between 29 and 30 cars per worker per year, not counting the

Alfa Romeo plants that were added to the group earlier this year. The figure was 14 chrs per person a year in 1981.

The group has formed separate joint ven-tures with IBM and Digital in a bid to achieve an advanced system of Computer Integrated Manufacturing embracing all its operations. Cars are increasingly like household appli-

ances, an industry analyst said, "they an supposed to be inexpensive and to have reasonably long lifespan with a minimu maintenance and repairs, and only maximin automation can produce this and still reduce

"They are trying to invent the disposable automobile," said a banker dealing with car

At Termoli, the production lines are switched on at 6 A.M. Monday and keep running until 6 A.M. Sanurday, The workfords of 900 men and women work around the clock in three daily shifts for five days.

They operate computers and man testing stations and other islands of human activity along the more than 2 kilometers of machine

ing and assembly lines.

In between the human islands, the robots of different shapes and colors with articulated arms and lingerlike claws move incessandy and in virtual silence; they select componen and in virtual science; they select components, lift them, turn them around, lower them into the right position and insert them delicately, into a bigger part that then moves on to the next robots

A lighted panel above the entrance to the headquarters building registers the daily production. At 17:13 P.M. the other day it stood at 1,207 engines for the day.

ERMOLI, halfway between Peach ra and Bari on the Adriatic coast, in part of an agricultural region. Although better off than many of the other southern regions, it is unmistakably part of the Italian South.

The workers have been recruited locally. Many of them are women, and for most d them this is their first industrial job. They to through a training period of eight months. "Many find it at first more difficult than

their counterparts in Milan and Turin, where young people grow up in an industrial time said Mr. Marinsek.

The factory has become a point of local pride. Sandro Pertini, when he was president, came to visit. The king of Sweden was here recently, and Japanese delegations just keep

Mr. Marinsek, who is 36, has returned the compliment and gone to Japan. He concluded that his plant was at about the same level of automation in some aspects as the Japanese plants and "more advanced than they in offers." But worker productivity is still higher in Japan, he said. "The average age of our work-er is 47, in the Japanese plants it is 32; they are in an unbelievable hurry."

HENRY TANNER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

TechnologyComputers

When Computers Become Scapegoats

By T.R. Reid and Brit Hume

Wouldn't you know they'd blame a computer? Even before the final bell rang on Wall Street's "Black Monday," instant analysis were rounding up suspects to blame for the 508-point drop, the biggest one-day crash in the stock

Not surprisingly, one of the chief culprits was that all-purpose electronic scapegoat, the computer. The crash was the result of "computerized panic," the Wall Street Journal said. The president of the Pacific Stock Exchange blamed the market's disastrous day on "inhuman machines."

It is true that major financial institutions have been using computers to assist them in complex market strategies known as "pro-grammed trading" or "computing-assisted trading." And it is oot only the Wall Street giants who use computers to play the mar-kets; all sorts of stock-market programs and information banks are' available for investors equipped with nothing more than a personal

But the suggestion that comput-

Successful European expansion.

solering, Apollo Computer, Ferranti, sperry (Unisys), Burr Brown, NEC. Mitsubishi, Memorex, Panasonic, Plessey and Texas Instruments all have two things in common.

First, they are forward-thinking. successful businessmen expanding their European operations. Second. they all chose Livingston in Scotland as their development base For all the best business reasons.

They started their development by talking to us. If you'd like to do the same, contact David Balfour, Commercial Director, Livingston Development Corporation, West Lothian, EH54 6QA, Scotland. Or telex 72718.

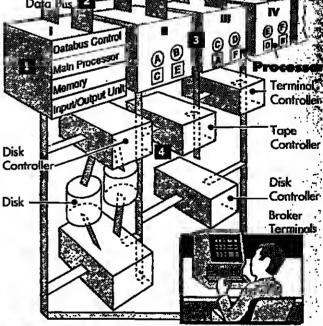
MAKE IT IN LIVINGSTON Europe's most logical location.

ASHINGTON - ers caused, or even contributed to, the crash reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the role of computers in our modern world.

The computer is a tool, on a par with the pencil, screwdriver or dishwasher. It can do only what humans make it do. It can enhance human feats and foibles, but does not cause them. To say that the computer caused the Wall Street crash is akin to saving the screwdriver caused the United States to enter World War II, because screwdrivers were used to build bombers, and without bombers there would have been no Pearl Harbor raid, and so on ad absur-

Before politicians and regulators go on a witch hunt to slay the beast called "computerized trading," it might be useful for them to learn what the term means. It refers to Wall Street applications for two familiar features of the computer revolution: high-speed electronic communication from one computer to another and highspeed number crunching. The big financial institutions do this on big machines, IBM 3850 mid-size computers or larger. They receive constant reports from different securities markets and constantly compare prices, looking for the best time and place to buy or sell

The computers can be programmed to ring bells or flash lights signaling the optimum time to sell a certain contract on a certain exchange. But these "inhuman machines" do not decide when to buy or sell, any more than



Redundancy Helps Computers At Stock Exchanges Stay On Line

I Processors each have their own memory and software. A fault in I doesn't stopil, or any other. 2 Two data bases connect each processor to the network. 3 Processors store and update work of neighbors. Thus, processor II maintains record of work by III on deal C and IV on deal E while working on A and B. 4 Duplicated peripherals, such as disk files and terminal controllers,

are each linked to more than one processor.

an alarm clock decides when you should wake up. The clock and computer ring only because some person has programmed them to under given circumstances. Not many individual investors

find it worthwhile to spend the time and money to set up the same intricate programmed-trading functions. But hundreds of thousands of personal-computer owners use their machines to track and analyze market data. The opportunities available, even on simple home computers, are stunning.

Lotus, the big Cambridge, Massachusetts, firm that publishes the world's most popular program, 1-2-3, offers a long list of investorsupport products. For the trader who has to know what is going on in the market every second, there is Lotus Signal. Signal is part hardware - an FM receiver that hooks into the modern port of any MS-DOS computer - and part software — a program that pulls market quotes out of that receiver and can manipulate the numbers.

6 Washington Past Writers Group

PC Stocking Stuffers for Christmas

CHRISTMAS in Paris? Arm-chair travelers need go no farther than their home computers with "Ticket to Paris" (for PC. Apple II and Commodore 64, from Blue Lion Software, Box 650, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178, 617-876-2500)

The player strolls around Paris, visiting landmarks (a graphics card is required) and talking to strangers who ask practical and historical questions, such as how to say certain common phrases in French, or the names of land-

By exploring the city, the player also discovers hours of banks and museums, specialties of wellknown restaurants and other handy knowledge. The game can be played in French or English, and includes an on-screen dictio-

Blue Lion also offers "Ticket to London" and "Ticket to Spain." If the destination is not the attraction, try piloting a PC with Chuck Yeager's Advanced Flight Simulator program. Unlike tamer flight simulation programs, this one turns a PC into a cockpit to teach advanced maneuvers and stunts (for IBMs or compatibles from Electronic Arts, 1820) Gateway Drive, San Mateo, California 94404; 415-571-7171).

The characteristics of 14 planes are simulated, from the Sopwith Camel through the rocket planes and experimental aircraft Me Yeager made his precarious living

This is serious flying: A 46-page manual explains the functions of ailerons, elevators, flaps and much

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Hong Ko

By Gary Aderman

ONG KONG - As elsen in Asia, the electromics and in Hors King has grown ally in recent years, become in esemual ingredient in the territ omal mix of experts Last year, elecis manufacturers accounted for almo perent of Hone Kong's overseas a slick totaled \$20 million. But the future for Hong Kong's sec

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By Robin Herman

ARIS - The four world heavyweights in fusion power research

the Soviet Union, the United
States, the European Communisycand Japan — have agreed in design together what would be the world's first suclear fusion reactor.

u The project, called the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or FIER, would be the forerunner of an actual desponstration power plant and would prove the engineering feasibility of fusion san electric power source.

ITER is expected to take three years to plan. The design work will cost about \$170 million, to be shared equally among the participants. When that phase is completed, by 1991, the four partners would decide whether to plunge ahead and build the machine, in unison or separately, at a projected cost of \$4 billion.

There's a gleam in everyone's eve and a hope that after three years the political climate will be warm enough to build it," said Manfred Leiser, head of the physics unit of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which presided over the four-way agreement.

The design team will be based at the Max Planck Institute of Physics at Garching near Munich. The countries have agreed that the basic form of the machine will be a tokamak, a kind of magnetic ring first proposed in 1951 by Nobel prizewinner Andrei D. Sakharov. This design has been adopted the world over and has been the most successful fusion research machine to date. A fusion reactor would extract energy from the nuclei of light atoms hy forcing them together under conditions of incredi-bly high heat — about 100 million degrees

sion is something of a utopian energy idea because its fuel is hydrogen, which can be extracted from seawater, a virtually endless fuel supply.

The cooperative agreement on ITER was reached in October in Vienna and is expected to be ratified without problem by the governments involved. Among the representatives was Yevgeny P. Velikhov, science adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev and a longtime proponent of international collaboration in this very expensive hranch of

Researchers in the United States and the Soviet Union began secret fusion research in the early 1950s with the hope of building a fusion reactor in five to 10 years. But containing the hot cloud of particles, known as a plasma, became an insurmountable problem. Hot temperature alone is not enough for fusion to occur; the particles also must be held at a sufficient density and for a long enough time. Getting all three conditions at once has been the scientists' bane.

Peaceful fusion research, as opposed to work on fusion bombs, was declassified worldwide in 1958. Since that time, the Soviet Union and the Western powers have shared information on many projects, in-cluding Mr. Sakharov's ingenious design. but full-scale collaboration on huilding a machine has never been attempted. As fusion research has needed bigger and more costly machines, however, talk of international collaboration has increased.

The ITER plan specifically excludes any thing more than a conceptual design sufficient for policy makers to decide whether to go ahead. The United States was adamant

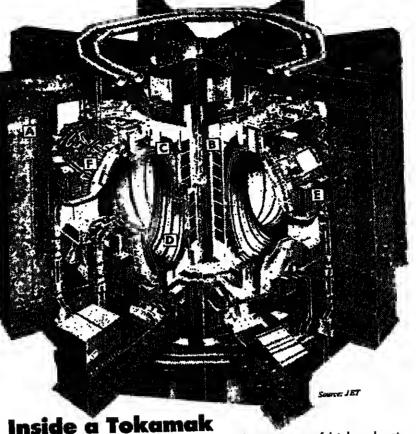
centigrade — or 10 times hotter than the center of the sun. Electromagnetic forces would contain the speeding particles. Fumachine. While the U.S. Department of Energy has been encouraging international collaboration as a wny of shoring up declining fusion research funds, the Department of Defense has been nervous about possible technology leaks to the Soviet Union.

The EC's present fusion research machine, the Joint European Torus outside of Oxford, England, is the world's largest and arguably the most successful. It has come the closest to combined fusion conditions of temperature, density and time. Its goal is to produce a self-sustaining power-producing reaction by the early 1990s.

The United States' flagship is the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor in Princeton, New Jersey, which is an experimental machine, not an actual reactor. It has produced plasmas of 300 million degrees centigrade but at a density that would not be sufficient for making useful amounts of fusion power. The Japanese have an experimental machine called JT-60 in Naka-machi, nnrth of Tokyo. It has demonstrated technical success in some of the physics of controlling plasmas but was not built to reach power-producing conditions.

The EC and Japan already have independently started their own "next step" design plans similar to what ITER would be. The EC design work is schednled in be finished in 1988, but the high cost of actually huilding an engineering feasibility machine has made international collaboration more attractive as each year passes.

At the same time, both Europe and Japan appear more prepared than the other two partners to build a machine on their own if the ITER project falls through. The United States, by contrast, does not have a "next step" machine in the planning stages.



A cross-section of the Jaint European Torus, the most powerful tokamok yet, reveals the workings of current fusion experiments. A Iron transformer core connects primary current to plasma through B winding circuit coils; C toroidal field coils produce magnetic field that positions plasma; D vacuum vessel holds plasma; E outer poloidal field coils; F mechanical structure.

The Soviet Union has planned a different kind of machine that would be a fusionfission hybrid breeding plutonium as well

as producing power. The ITER machine's design specifics will most closely resemble those of the EC's

successor in the Joint European Torus called the Next European Torus, or NET.

Paris, is working on a book about fusion.

ROBIN HERMAN, a journalist based in

Hong Kong Electronics Makers Map Survival Strategy man of an industry advisory committee to

By Gary Aderman

ONG KONG — As elsewhere in Asia, the electronics industry in Hong Kong has grown rapidly in recent years, becoming an essential ingredient in the territory's Doverall mix of exports. Last year, electronics manufacturers accounted for almost 22 percent of Hong Kong's overseas sales, which totaled \$20 billion.

But the future for Hong Kong's secondalargest industry is now uncertain, forcing some entrepreneurs to adopt new strategies to be competitive.

Unlike the territory's garment and textile

producers, who have long accounted for about 40 percent of exports, electronics manufacturers now appear trapped between the giants of Asia — South Korea and Taiwan — and the would-be giants —

Malaysia, Thailand and others. Tight-fisted business traditions and official laissez-faire are expected to limit participation in semiconductors, the cutting edge of worldwide electronics, because production is expensive and depends on tax breaks and incentives the government will not grant, industry officials say.

Even if Hong Kong were to begin exporting semiconductors tomorrow, it would probably be locked out of markets that

could use them. The markets are in key

electronics centers like Japan and South Knrea, which make the same items and are protective of their home industries, busiessmen said.

Also unsettling is the prediction that a continuous flow of the old Hong Kong standby, cheap items such as "junk" radios that can be sold in large volumes, will be killed by high labor costs, with the business going to lower-cost producers in China, Indonesia and Thailand.

Electronics entrepreneurs in Hnng Kong, known for their flexibility, have set to carving out a oew role for themselves to remain in business.

Victor Lo, managing director of Gold Perk Industries (Holdings) Ltd., and chair-

government, said, "China will take 10 to 30 years to develop the skills Hong Kong has in product development, production manment, quality assurance, financing, sales and marketing.

His strategy is to move production of simpler items to China while managing factory production there from Hong Koog.

He would keep production of upscale items in the colony and encourage the mainland to develop a components industry, so be can buy parts for new generations of batteries and car radios at a lower rate than he pays current suppliers.

In the high tech arena, international

ola and Sprague of the United States plan major Hong Kong iovestments, picking up the local slack.

Mntnrola Semiconductors Hong Kong Ltd., an arm of the U.S. giant, will soon begin designing and assembling integrated circuits from silicon waters, said Yeung Shun Kui, Asia-Pacific planning and procurement manager.

The company's activities are presently limited to testing integrated circuits made at Motorola factories elsewhere.

GARY ADERMAN is the Hong Kong correspondent of McGraw-Hill World News.

Oxford Stores The Language In a Gigabyte

By Francis X. Clines

XFORD, England — Gigabyte is the latest word at the Oxford English Dictionary, a measure of the 1 billion bytes needed for what will be a major event in the history of both computerization and lexicography: the transference and updating of the entire 16-volume QED onto three compact disks

three compact disks.

Here, in a humble old stone building along one of the university roads, workers are freeing the OED giant—the largest and most historically authoritative dictionary of the language — for a romp across the fluorescent fields of the modern computer.

The task is so mammoth that to put the same work of 22,000 pages and 500,000 definitions and usages onto conventional computer floppy disks would require more than 3,000; compact disks are far roomier.

The first two disks containing the basic 12-volume dictionary, minus its four-volume supplement, were launched last week, and Oxford University Press expects wide subscription from the world's libraries. It may appeal even more to the computerized layman eager to put aside the magnifying glass that is the proud tool of the current owner of the printed OED and turn to the

keyboard for a trip through the language.

The multiple search powers of software, for example, would permit someone to track a particular Germanrooted word and then tangentially inquire into how many such German words came into the language in a given century, or two or three. Or a reader checking on a gastronomical word could impulsively inquire into all the words involving cookery that have been traced to late 15th-century French.

One beauty nf the OED is that nn entry is ever discarded, only listed as obsolete with change. Another is that each entry has the earliest possible printed reference

from history.

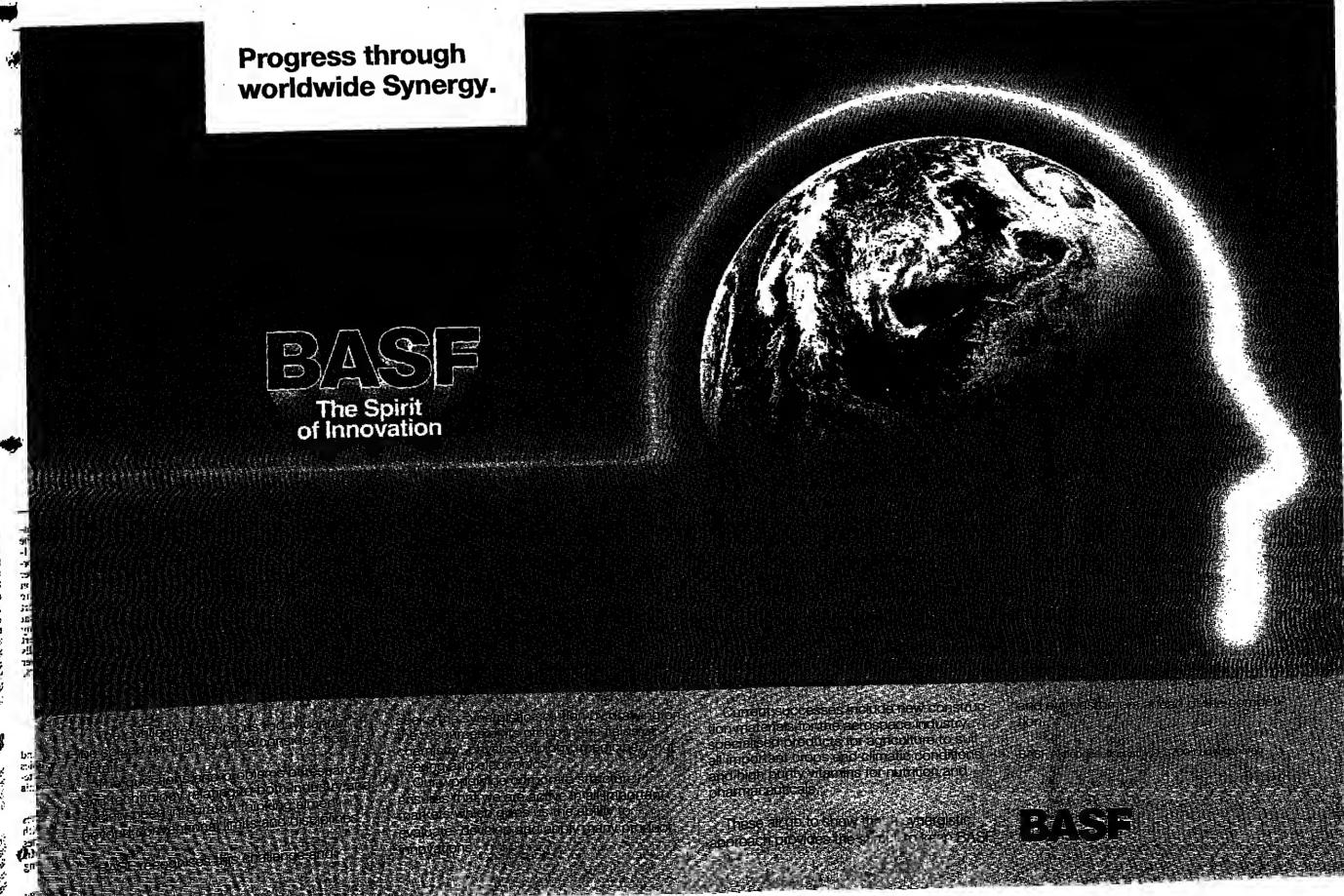
"It will be very exciting, opening up more doors, more ways of reference," said Juhn A. Simpson, the co-editor and chief wordsmith at OED. He appreciates the interest and paid to be new tools and the control of the new tools. retrieval and 40 different typefaces at hand with the new software, but he basically gets through each day by jotting down words he hears into a crammed pocket pad: a usage for "mimosa," the drink of champagne and orange juice, and the birth of "hlik," a notion referring to a slant or perception. The computer dictinnary has main headings for

300,000 words plus an additional 200,000 subsidiary usages — an increase of 25 percent over the original OED. But by the Oxford Press's patient plan, this is only a stepping stone toward producing a totally revised

The initial computer disks will result in a new printed edition of the OED, too, in 1989, but the main bonus of the conversion to the computer means that the dictionary can be fluidly updated as the new century arrives.

Oedipus is the acronym for the five-year, \$13-millioo entry into the computer age, the last four letters referring to Integration, Proofing and Updating System. Workers call it Oedipus Lex.

C The New York Times



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RY TONNER : Transfish

New Radar Systems Can Peer Farther and Hide Their 'Signatures'

Continued from page 7

to "quiet" radars, which generate a rapid fire of beams transmitted in random sequence with constantly changing frequency. The goal here is to baffie enemy receivers with a signature that appears to be no more than random noise. that appears to be no more than random noise.

Other recent developments include: phased-array radar for the B-1B bomber and the Aegis cruiser that adds new dimensions to radar's dual use as a detector and an abettor in guiding weaponry; Doppler radar to distinguish moving targets from stationary ground clutter and, for civilian air transport, to detect hazardous wind shear; synthetic-aperture radar, using an-

When radar is called upon to do more chores, from navigation to tracking to directing missiles, slow scanning is exacerbated.

tennas miles long, to effect, to peer through foliage and several meters into the ground; and the use of smart computers to analyze radar

The phased-array radar, instead of using a typical mechanically steered antenna, employs a fixed flat plate that inside looks like a huge honeycomb, with its concatenation of cells. Each small cell in the array usually has its own antenna. Adjacent antennas radiate energy at the same frequencies. These signals intermin-gle and reinforce each other to produce one

HE unique characteristic of the phased array is its ability to elec-tronically steer the beam in millionths of a second, even though the antenna face rests immobile. When all the antenna face rests immobile. When all the individual antennas send signals timed precisely in phase, the beam will be directed straight ahead. But by electronically orchestrating small delays across the face of the array, the beam can be shifted at great angles.

Each delay causes a signal to lag a fraction of a wavelength behind the signal from a neighboring element. The delays increase successively in a motion like rows of dominoes collegation. The result is a change in the beam in the

ing. The result is a change in the beam in the direction of the increasing delay (or where the last row of dominoes would fall). By varying the magnitude of the time delay, the angle of the beam is controlled.

Phased-array radar is the linchpin of the

Aegis cruiser, the navy's latest warship, as well as the B-1B bomber, the first operational aircraft to employ it. Because the system steers the beam electronically, it can be directed much faster than conventional radar. The B-IB's beam can be shifted to 150 millionths of a second (theoretically more than 6,600 times a second), compared with one- to two-second scans in mechanically steered systems.

The speed makes it possible to "interleave" various functions, such as mapping the ground, following terrain and delivering weapons. In effect, the phased array can simultaneously track many targets while it searches for new

HASED-arrays require large amounts of computing power to send precisely timed commands to the thousands of cells across the array and assess the returns. This is one reason why they are only recently being put on ships and large planes. But with the miniaturization of computers, proposals are being made to put the phased array on small fighter aircraft like the F-16.

To distinguish moving targets from stationary ground clutter and tell how fast objects are moving, the military employs Doppler radar. It is also of interest to radar specialists at the Federal Aviation Administration, who hope to

reacral Aviation Administration, who hope to install Doppler systems at selected airports to prevent accidents caused by wind shear.

Many people are familiar with the Doppler effect by hearing the changing pitch of a passing train's whistle. As the train approaches, its pitch rises to a higher frequency, then drops as it leaves. This same principle is used to relate the reflected microscopy aperity to the speed of the reflected microwave energy to the speed of the wind or other targets. The echo returns at an altered frequency proportional to the speed of minute objects in the wind such as dust or to

changes in air density.

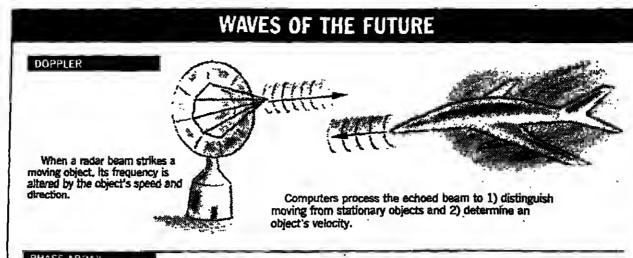
Unlike conventional radars, Doppler radars measure this frequency shift of the pulses bounced from objects. Some bugs remain to be worked out. One problem is that radar sensi-tive enough to measure humidity differentials picks up many extraneous signals that need to be suppressed. And such systems are expensive. The Terminal Doppler Weather Radars are estimated to cost about \$4.5 million per installation, and are expected to be installed

starting in 1992.

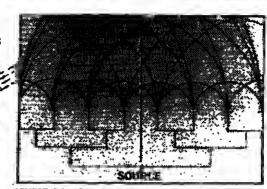
Another development under way is the sta-Another development under way is the sta-tioning of radar satellites in orbit. The incen-tive is great: Important parts of the Soviet arsenal, particularly in Eastern Europe, are often obscured by cloud cover. But radar can generate appropriate wavelengths not only to penetrate clouds but also to peer through foliage and even look beneath earth several me-ters deep to discover old river beds or buried

The potential of more precise radar satellite surveillance has been demonstrated by such civilian projects as the Seasar and Shuttle Imaging Radar experiments, funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The key to each of these systems is the synthet-

incaperture radar technique. This method takes advantage of a satellite's speed to make a small antenna work like one that is miles long. While the transmitter sends signals, its antenna gathers echoes from points along the ground. A computer selectively combines these echoes, based on time intervals and the Dopp-



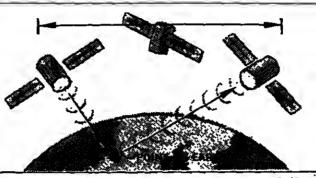
Unlike slow, mechanically steered disk antennae, phased array systems can change their beam direction in a few millionths of a second by shifting the phase of the electronic waves fed to dozens of small antennae arranged in a honeycomb grid on a flat plate.



SOURCE: Scientific American

SYNTHETIC APERTURE

To make a short antenna act like a very long one, a satellite transmits beams downward. As they bounce back, the satellite's computer combines and processes the echoes, factoring in the time-lag and Doppler effect. The effective "length" of the antenna is the distance the satellite travels between sending and receiving a



ier frequency shift of the signal relative to the moving spacecraft. The effective "length" of the synthetic antenna is equal to the distance that the satellite moves during the time a signal is sent and received.

In 1978, Seasar pionecred these high-resolu-tion developments. From an orbit 800 kilometers high, it could resolve some objects of less than 10 meters. The length of its synthetic antenna was 15 kilometers. When its images were processed, the acuity of furrows from ship wakes astonished many people.

The Shuttle Imaging Radar, launched in 1984, took the Seasat approach a step further. Unlike Seasat, the shuttle's 11-by-2-meter antenna could be moved at different angles. This enabled three-dimensional views. A series of images of Mt. Shasta in California obtained from a spacecraft 225 kilometers high looked as if they had been taken by a person circling the base of the mountain and pausing every 1,000 meters or so to snap a Polaroid.

There is much room for improvement, however. The use of multiple frequencies for radar imaging is a near-term possibility that Charles Elachi, project scientist of the Shuttle Imaging Radar at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California, likens to going from "black and white to color." Each wavelength emitted would be reflected differently according to the composition of the material.

Both JPL and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan to Ann Arbor have ex-perimented with aircraft versions of such "color" radar for civilian and military uses.

Radars often collect data at such rates that numans cannot analyze the information fast enough. Studies to the 1960s and '70s by the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University showed that radar operators often

missed targets even when they were detectable. The error rate, says a radar specialist, "caused a panic" and prompted navy work into computer-aided detection.

ANY navy ships employ automatic detection systems to alert radar operators, who may be tracking numerous blips on their screens, to new targets. The problem with many of them is that they cannot distinguish spurious targets (reflections from birds, ocean, ground or clouds) from real ones. Consequently, radar operators often prefer to switch off the anio-

But even if fully operative, systems such as those used on the Stark may have trouble spotting small, low-flying objects. Captain Brindel says that his radars were supposed to be able to detect Exocus: "well beyond the visual beginn They did not "And houses the visual horizon. They did not." And, he says, the

How Radar Systems Work

ADAR extends the range of the human eye. It can see through darkness, snow and cloud cover to locate objects and measure their distance.

The principle is familiar. Dolphins and bats emit sound waves to gather information from their surroundings by sensing the echoes. Radar works the some arm

dar works the same way.

Electricity is converted into radio or microwaves, which are beamed from an antenna at the speed of light. When the signal — usually a group of pulses — hits an object, the waves bounce back to the antenna, which has mo-mentarily stopped transmitting so it can listen.

Altered from bouncing off, say, an aircraft, the echoes are collected and processed by a receiv-

Each microsecond (millionth of a second) of round-trip travel corresponds to a distance of about 500 feet (152 meters). Additional information can be extracted by analyzing the alter-

ation in each wave's shape.

Some radars do surveillance, scanning broad areas. Others are geared for targeting, where pencil-thin beams track a target continuously. And some, such as phased arrays, can search for new targets and track existing ones simulta-

Like the multiple frequencies of radio broadcasts, radar sensors can transmit on various channels.

High frequencies (and thus short wave-lengths, down to a few millimeters) are often preferred because the components, particularly the antennas, can be made smaller and the beam can be focused better.

But transmissions to these frequencies de-grade more rapidly in bad weather and the systems are often more vulnerable to countermeasures than systems using wavelengths of

Many military radars use variable frequen-cies — sometimes hopping across the spectrum bands randomly — to foil enemy countermea-

John A. Adam

first warnings came "almost simultaneously with the impact of the first missile,"

The navy's October report conceded that the French-made Exocet can pose a "challenging threat" to such ships' combat systems, espe-cially when less than optimal attack angles and other conditions cause "degradation factors" that reduce performance "in some cases to

Newer ship systems seek to spot missiles faster while reducing the number of false alarms. One way is to meld data from various types of radars aboard the ship. Such a system can produce multiple detections within the scan time of a single radar. Similarly, by using totegrated radars with different characteristics, anthentic targets can be winnowed from spurious signals because a spurious signal on one radar is often not spurious to the electronic eye

TechnologyBusiness

Computer Nets Track Air Express Packages

By Paul Kemezis

AN FRANCISCO — The overnight air express business, which exploded to the United States to the early 1980s and rapidly spread to Europe, is now undergoing a major technological revolution. Led by industry pioneer Federal Express, air express companies are starting to use sophisti-cated optical readers and computer networks to track packages as they move from pickup to delivery around the world.

This lets companies give customers up-to-the-minute information on where packages are and, for international deliveries, helps them ease customs bottlenecks. Such services are a key marketing advantage in the \$6-billion-a-year business, which is reaching a saturation point in the United States after a period of fast growth and faces new competition from cheap electronic facsimile technology.

According to Paul Losch, director of mar-

keting for DHL in Redwood City, California, a leading player to the international air express market, "tracking has become one of the three essentials of this business along with reliability

and coverage." No one disputes that Memphis-based Federal Express, under its chairman, Frederick W. Smith, has the most impressive tracking technology of any express company. The push by rival companies to copy parts of the Fed Ex system proves it is doing something right. Fed Ex started the revolution in 1984 by

iotroducing its "SuperTracker." This handheld computer, designed by Fed Ex itself and manufactured by specialty electronics compa-nies, reads bar codes from packages and keypunched information from the Fed Ex agent and relays data via optical signals to small data

The remote terminals are in real-time communication with the company's central data bank in Memphis. From Memphis, the data is available for telephone operators to 14 regional centers to answer the about 16,000 customer calls a day on the status of packages. Also, the tracking data can be called up on 22,000 termi-

nals at Fed Ex stations. Fed Ex first installed the SuperTrackers at pickup and delivery stations and at its domestic sorting bub to Memphis, which handles up to 800,000 packages each night. It is now completing a program to put a SuperTracker in the hands of all of its 44,000 couriers in the United States. Also, each of its 15,000 delivery vans 's being equipped with a mobile radio terminal that can transmit all data punched into the SuperTracker via relays at the local Fed Ex offices to the Memphis data bank. fn all, by early 1988, Fed Ex plans to have each package logged ioto the network seven times as it moves from the sender to the receiv-

The package-tracking function is one part of a Fed Ex system called COSMOS (Customer Operations Service Master On-Line System).
Using COSMOS, Fed Ex operators can also flash on computer screens to the vans information on just-phoned-in requests for pickup, giving Fed Ex couriers an advantage to catering to customer needs. COSMOS also cuts routing mistakes, allowing Fed Ex to stick to its guaranteed overnight delivery deadline of 10.20 A.M. in most urban areas, and even informs couriers to refuse pickups if customers have bad debt records.

Other express companies respect the Fed Ex technology achievement but some say it may be overkill. United Parcel Service, fast becoming Fed Ex's main rival in the United States. has a less powerful tracking system that logs when express packages move in and out of 1,300 local stations but not at customer pre-

Ken Stern, an UPS spokesman, said, "We don't think Fed Ex has that much of a market advantage. Our costomers basically want to know if a package has arrived, not where it is

ESPITE the tough talk on tracking, UPS is clearly hindered by the lack' of on-demand pickup and is be-lieved to be close to adopting technology like that of Fed Ex to give its drivers the same flexibility. Another major player, Air-borne Freight Co., does have the on-demand capability, but does not extend coverage outside urban areas, reducing its technology

DHL's Mr. Losch, with a mainly international business, agrees with UPS that pinpoint tracking is not absolutely necessary. He said, Usually, when a package is being delivered in Paris, the person who sent it from San Francis-

DHL maintains data centers to Washington, D.C., Brussels, Bahrain, Hong Kong and up-dates package departures and arrivals every 20 minutes throughout the system based on data from hand-held computer units similar to the Fed Ex equipment. It believes this sort of tracking is sufficient to meet customer needs.

Mr. Losch says, however, that in the United States, DHL is studying system upgrades, in-cluding possible pickup and delivery tracking at customer premises. According to Mr. Losch, a strong position in the U.S. market, which is estimated to be four times larger than the current overseas market, is essential for any successful international operation.

PAUL KEMEZIS writes about telecommunica-While Fed Ex dominates the U.S. market tions for McGraw Hill in San Francisco.

Race Is on for 21st-Century TV By Jacques Neher

The Fedex SuperTracker.

with close to 40 percent of total overnight business, compared with 14 percent for closest rival UPS, to oversees delivery the competition is much more even. UPS has a major advantage in Europe with its long-standing German operation based in Cologne, and DHL, with delivery to almost every country in the world, is the premier international agent.

Since 1985, all major players have made arrangements with local European companies to rapidly expand services. In Britain, for example, Fed Ex purchased Lex Wilkinson Ltd. and DHL bought the air unit of Securicor

Because of the restrictive European data communications environment and its smaller size there, Fed Ex has been slower to introduce its U.S.-style tracking system, although it promises eventually to give a near equivalent of U.S. service. This means all major companics are at about the same stage of technology

But a key competitive problem in the international express business is customs, since it is often the main obstacle to providing prompt service. All major express companies say they are now applying their package-tracking sys-

terns to speed items through customs points. Using data gathered at the pickup stage, the companies supply customs agents with com-puterized lists of items in advance. The agents can preselect what they want to inspect, allowing the rest to pass faster or even signal shead if documents are out of order. "If we are told six hours ahead that some customs information is missing, we can correct the problem while the package is still in the air," Mr. Stern says.

ARIS — In the race to develop cine-ma-quality television for the 1990s, European and Japanese companies are vying to set the worldwide standards they believe will assure their technology's dominance in the marketplace.

Already propelled by a major thrust under Eureka, Europe's research and development program, the major European companies in-volved got an extra boost to late November, when the United Nations broadcast standards organization, the CCIR, gave its first recogni-

tion to the European technology.

The technology is known as HDTV, for high-definition television. Both sides are at work on prototype equipment, HD-MAC to Europe and MUSE in Japan, to demonstrate to the CCIR, which is expected to decide the standards issue by 1990. Full implementation is not expected before 1995.

Although all sides say a single worldwide standard would be ideal, they are not counting on it. More likely, they say, conflicting eco-nomic and policial interests will force the broadcast industry to work with two or even three technological standards — one for Japan, a second for Europe and possibly a third for the United States.

At stake for consumers is the possibility of

watching programs generated anywhere in the world on larger, wide-screen sets, with cinema-quality picture and compact disc-quality

"We've known the Stone Age, we've known the Bronze Age, and we now enter the silicon age," Cornelis J. van der Klugt, chairman of Europe's consumer electronics giant, NV Philips of the Netherlands, said recently in Paris, "HOTV is a milestone in the way we go into the silicon age."

For Mr. van der Klugt, the European idea for HDTV implies "a very good picture, much better than we have today. There will be 24 hours of information around the world. Press a button and you can see a golf game in the United States or sumo fight in Tokyo or a concert in Glasgow, or in Berlin or in Paris." Such programming possibilities, he argues, will be more easily achievable if the European concept for HDTV is chosen as the world's

Even more important for companies like Philips and France's Thomson SA is the chance to roll back Japan's dominance in the world consumer electronics industry. By setting the standard, the Europeans would be able to earn royalties off technology that will give birth to an entirely new product category. At issue, ultimately, is the replacement of

the world's 600 million television sets, plus a good chunk of its TV studio and broadcast

Although the European and Japanese HDTV concepts use entirely different technol-

in a given space than newsprint without blur-ring, HDTV compresses more light lines on the screen, producing a sharper image with truer color and less flicker.

The Japanese MUSE system, developed by NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Corp., would produce an image of 1,125 lines, versus the current Japanese/U.S. TV standard of 525

The European MAC system would double the current European PAL/SECAM standard of 625 lines to 1,250 lines for European broadcasters and would double the Japanese/U.S. screen from 525 lines to 1,050 lines.

From the viewer's standpoint, all would

At issue is the replacement of the world's 600 million TV sets.

yield images of near-tinema quality, according to Jean Caillot, president of Thomson International, a division of Thomson SA. Thomson and Philips are spearheading development of the European HDTV technology along with more than two dozen other companies and institutions within the Eureka program.

The main difference, and the central issue, is that the Japanese standard was created to operate at 60 cycles, the electrical standard in Japan and the United States.

Because Europe and Africa run on 50 cycles, meaning that the electrical current changes direction 50 times a second, the Japanese HDTV standard would be incompatible with about 60 percent of the world's TV market, the Europeans point out. Conversion from 60 to 50 cycles, said Mr. Caillot, would be very expensive for the consumer and would yield an

A more fundamental criticism lodged by the Europeans is that the Japanese concept would force production studies, broadcasters and consumers throughout the world to replace their current equipment to order to make, send and receive the new high-definition television

"We call it the '600-million-TV-sets-in-the-

ogies, both retain the same objective: to increase picture quality by breaking it into more horizontal "lines" of pixels, or image elements. In the same way that a magazine photograph is sharper than a newspaper photo because coaled paper can sustain more lines of ink dots in a given space than newspaper without blur. compatible with present-day equipment. Mr. Caillot compares it with the phase-in of color TV broadcasting over the past few decades, in that the color signal could still produce a monochrome image for those who owned black and white sets, while a monochrome signal could be received by those who had bought color sets.

Aside from doubling the number of lines, the HD-MAC technology proposes to sharpen the TV image by radically changing the way the signal is generated.

In Japan's MUSE system, as in present-day television, the moving image would be formed by interlacing, whereby a frame of a moving subject is broken into two sields, or image samples. The fields are projected on the screen, one following the other at 1/50th of a second at but on alternate lines. The difference between y these image fields produces the illusion of

motion. Thus, the Japanese system would boost the amount of lines, from 525 to 1,125, but still use only half of them for each image field. In contrast, HD-MAC, the French acronym

for Multiplex Analog Components, produces the TV picture at the studio level using a sequential or progressive frame technique. Here, the subject is visually sampled by the camera every 1/50th of a second, with each technique destroyies the analyzed and technique. frame electronically analyzed and separated into its component lights and colors on a screen of 1,250 lines. Each frame follows the one before it, utilizing all the lines available.

The HD-MAC system's progressive scanning only operates at the studio level, while the

signals broadcast and received are interlaced. Robert Boyer, manager of Thomson's image research lab at Rennes, France, said progressive scanning at the studio level would produce truer motion effects as "each motion instant is separate, just like a film." Spatial effects, such as zoom and rotation, would also be greatly enhanced, he said.

One drawback to the technology, the need for a wider broadcasting bandwidth in order to transmit the additional image data, is currently being tackled and Mr. Boyer is confident it can be overcome by filtering techniques that will

not affect image quality. Nevertheless, a lot of work remains to be done before 1990, including the development of a color camera utilizing the technology. A black and white camera prototype was demon-

strated this summer. We've shown that our concept for HDTV is feasible," says a Thomson spokesman. "Now we have to show it's realizable."

JACQUES NEHER, a journalist based in Paris, is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tribune.



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Technology

T OKYO — Two Japanese companies have succeeded in producing electrolyte, the chemical mixture inside batteries, in paper form, allowing the snanufacture of batteries less than 0.1 millimeter (0.004)

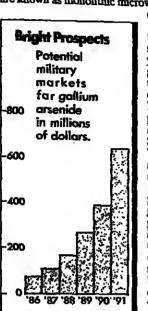
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says batteries

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says batteries made from the sheets of rechargeable dry electrolyte could be used to power "smart" credit cards with built-in computer chips, smaller heart pacemakers and miniature portable radios and tape recorders.

Matsushita, which jointly developed the sheet electrolyte with Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., still is studying what kind of metal electrodes will work best with it. As a result, the company says batteries with the sheets will not be available commercially for at least one to two years.

Speedier Chip

San Francisco — The Pentagon is pushing suppliers toward gallium arsenide integrated circuits, combining many components inm a single chip that can be reliably mass produced. Such circuits are known as monolithic microwave integrated



circuits, or MMICs. "The analogy is the same as where silicon was 20 to 25 years ago - the underwriting all the development," said Donald A. Bood, president of Pacific Monolithics, of Sunnyvale, Calif. The company makes microwave gallium

arsenide chips. Gallium arsenide potentially offers far greater speed with greater resistence to heat and radiation than the silicoo oormally used in make electronic circuits, but the cost and difficulty of working with it have scared most chip users away. The military

hopes that gallium arsenide integrated circuits will allow sophisticated radar systems — oow the size of buildings — to be made small enough to fit into planes. A tiny radar-on-a-chip could also be used in shells to help them home in on their targets.

The Pentagon program could have civilian spinoffs, according to Pacific Monolithics, which has built the first mass-market MMIC, a chip for use in satellite television receivers. The chips could be used in collision-avoidance systems for cars, or in satellite communications systems that will allow a car or a truck to determine its location.



Scientists monitor microbiology outside tomb to measure impact of visitors.



Conservator takes color readings on wall paintings to detect changes.

Man, Machines Restore Measure of Life

Continued from page 7

Mr. Monreal had worked on Egyptian archaeological sites in the 1960s and had been involved in the reorganization of the Egyptian Museum in the 1970s. No one was in a better position in respond in the

call for help from Mr. Kadry. The two men got the Nefertari conser-vation project started in September 1986, less that 15 mooths after Mr. Monreal's appointment, something of a speed re-cord for this type of undertaking.

In the meantime, what is to this date the most advanced conservation laboratory had been set up. It was running under the scientific direction of Frank Preusser, one of the top men in the field of scientific conservation who had been lured away from the Dörner Institute in

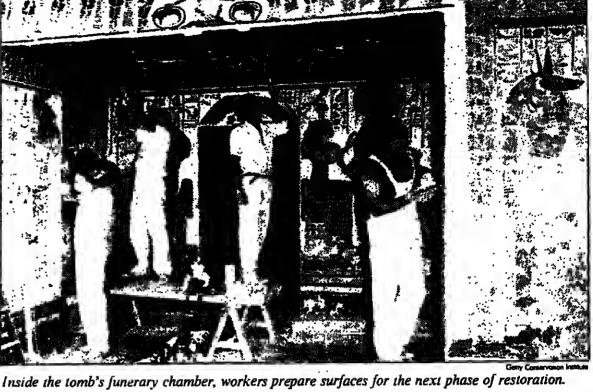
Mr. Preusser has a keen visual understanding of art and does not allow technology to run out of bounds against corn-mon sense. He established a sound relationship with Italy's leading fresco restorer, Paolo Mora of Rome, who had been called in in wield the tools and personally cootrol every physical treatment of the painted surface.

What Mr. Preusser set out in do, as it appears in retrospect, was in give Mr. Mora assurances that whatever the restorer would be doing would be companble with the environment of the tomb and the physical characteristics of the paintings. This meant providing the restorers with scientific data on an unprecedented level of sophistication.

Directed by Mr. Preusser, a team including Egyptian and Western scientists analyzed the materials used to execute the wall paintings, which include the pig-ments, the plaster coating and the binding medium. For pigments, the team used X-ray diffraction. The diffractometer made available by the Getty Conservation institute is a technical development that is barely five or six years old.

lo the past, if scientists wanted to analyze minute, i.e. sub-milligram (ragments, they would resort in diffraction cameras recording the results on film. The positioo-sensitive detector used in the inmb made it possible in abandon the old manual system of data acquisition and evaluation in favor of a computerized system. It allowed incomparably higher speed and comprehensive coverage. The composition of the plaster, of the pigments and the nature of the salt that is coming out of the rock and is the main cause of deterioration were studied as never before on any site.

The attention of the Getty team was focused particularly on the salt. The highly sophisticated equipment of the Conservation Institute at Marina del Rey in California includes an electron-beam microprobe - a scanning electron microscope using electrons instead of visible



light. While the basic device has been in use for 15 years, recent progress has given it a higher resolution that allows magnification up to 100,000 times.

Looking into the pores of the plaster for the salt crystals, varying in size from a hundredth in a tenth of a millimeter, that they expected in see, the technicians found that there were oooe. The only crystals were oormal clay minerals.

This was a major discovery. Knowing that there was no salt in the plaster itself meant that the restorers would be able in consolidate it directly by impregnating it with a consolidating agent, an area in which the Getty Conservation Institute has probably dooe the most advanced research work anywhere. The other advanced technique used by

the institute in the tomb of Nefertari involved color-measuring. Mr. Preusser says the equipment came oo the market only three or four years ago, and while the idea is relatively old, the machinery is revolutionary.

Portable and computerized, the appa-

ratus allowed the team to do up to 1,500 color measurements in six working days, including the photographic documentation and the data reduction. With traditional equipment, this would have taken one to two months. Staff being scarce, speed was essential.

At a conference beld in Cairo from Nov. 17 to 20, as a conclusion in the first phase of the Nefertari project, scientists compared ootes in their respective areas. (The first phase dealt with less than 10 percent of the painted surface; a second phase will involve the conservation of the entire tomb.)

THE investigation had started on the assumption that the salt coming out of the rock, the major cause of deterioration, was the result of periodic rainfalls. These were thought to have taken place at very wide intervals, perhaps 100 years or more,

"When we studied the sait under the electron-beam microprobe, I expected, on the basis of that hypothesis, to see a layered structure reflecting periods of growth of the salt formations," Mr. Preusser said, "We actually found very homogeneous crystals, pointing to more or less continuous growth... There is oo evidence that water ever penetrated the

This is a vital indication that the restorers will be in no danger of seeing their work jeopardized in the event of a catastrophic rainfall in 10, 20 or 50 years. The biological survey undertaken by a

'a surprisingly dry environment." He be-

years the restoration work should be completed. Thus, at a cost that is minimal compared with the overall Paul Getty Trust budget, one of the most remarkable artistic undertakings since World War II Japanese biologist, Hideo Arai, revealed is being carried out.

lieves that the Egyptian blue of the tomb ceiling has turned black in some areas, possibly as a result of micro-organisms.

Minute fungi from the Nefertari mmb

Having collected these data from September 1926 in April 1987, the Getty

Conservation Institute started the treat-

ment phase at once. To consolidate frag-

ments of plaster in imminent danger of

falling off as a result of vibrations caused

by murist traffic, a light concentration of

an acrylic consolidant has been applied on the back of each flaking fragment.

The larger pieces have been fixed with

thin strips of Japanese paper, 10 by 2 centimeters (3.8 by .78 inches), which

make some of the walls look as if they had

been covered with Band-Aids, a harmless

process light years ahead of the thick gauze applied with organic glue over the paintings in the late 1960s. Mr. Mora's team has now succeeded in removing the

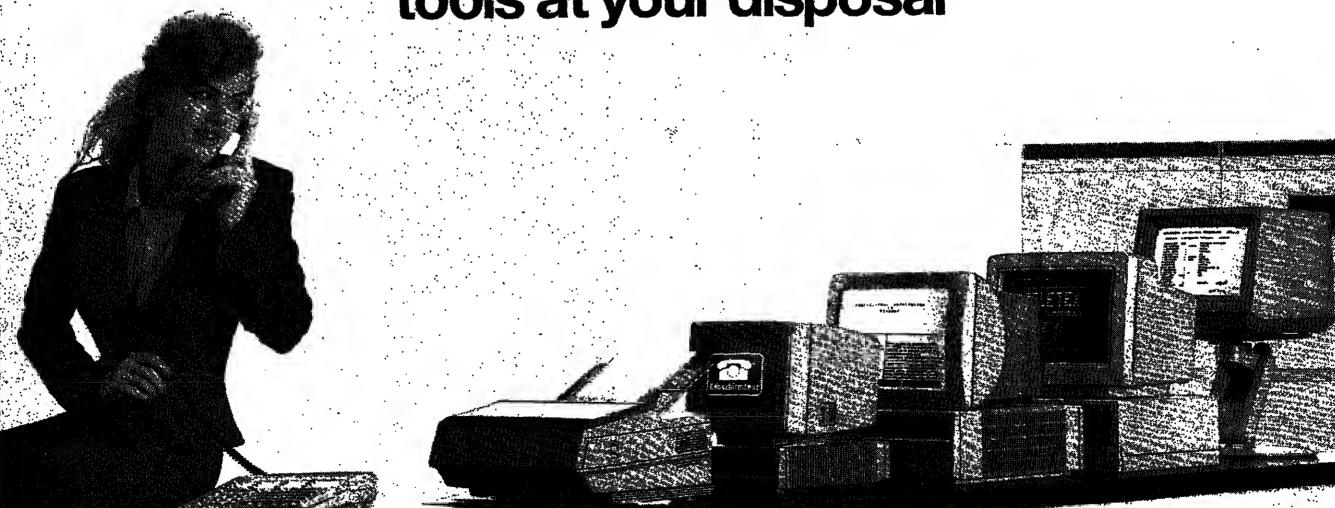
Mr. Monreal estimates that in two

gauze with no loss at all.

have been grown in a Tokyo laboratory to

further verify the bypothesis.

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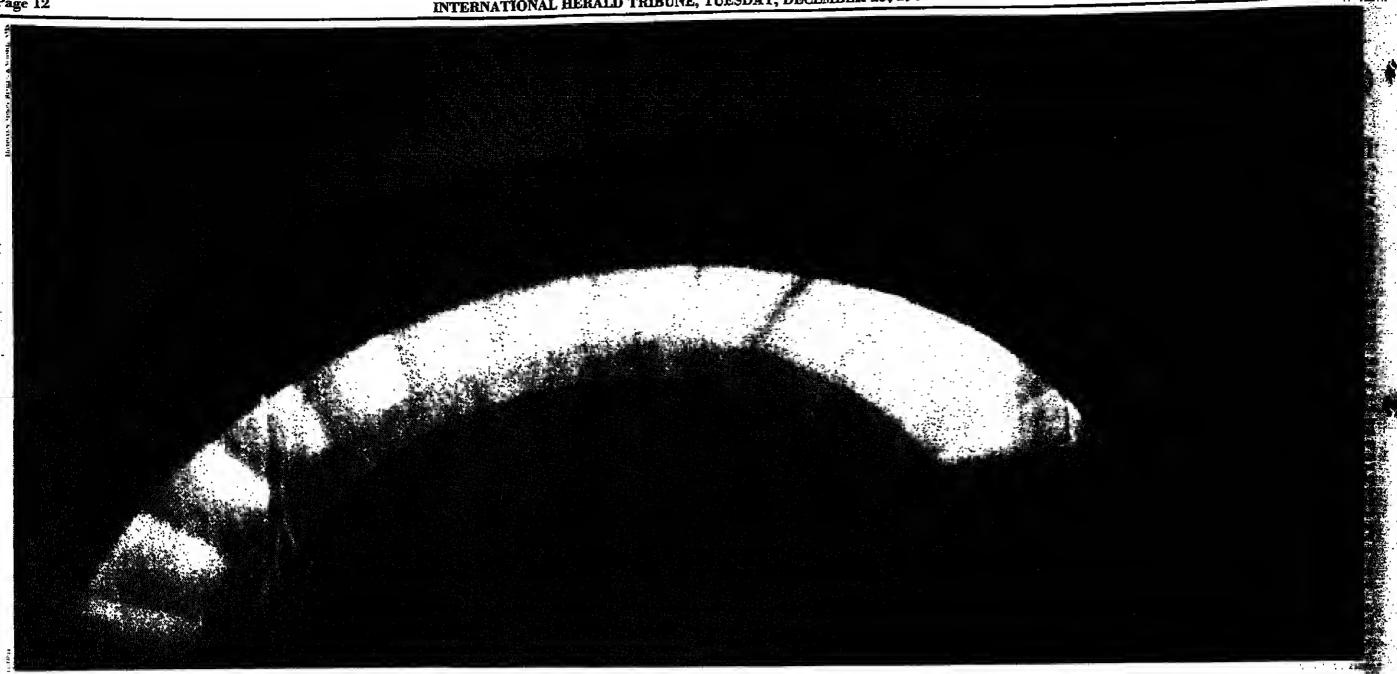
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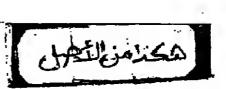
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most diverse fields of technology and make full use of every available intellectual and economic resource.

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Restored Temple Opens in Athens

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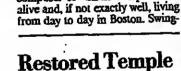












Opens in Athens

PARIS—Things are brewing on the Place Vendome. Since the

financial collapse last June of the Channet jewery firm (founded in

1780), the company has been bought by a Bahrain-based compa-

ny, Investoorp, the Arabian Invest-

ment Banking Corp., an interna-tional investment bank whose total assets in 1986 were \$418.5 million. Investcorp paid between \$13 mil-

HEBE DORSEY

lion and \$14.7 million for Chan-

met, an august house that moved

from Fanbourg Saint Honoré to

Place Vendôme in 1802. On Nov. 11, Investcorp hired

Jean Bergeron away from the Co-

mité Colbert and appointed him

president of Chaumet and its par-

ent company, Breguet. For the last

five years, Bergeron was the Co-mite Colbert director and its most active member when it came to

promoting French luxury. The Co-mité Colbert groups 70 French lux-

ury businesses, including jewelers,

perfume and fashion houses, and

the Ritz and Maxim's. Bergeron

turned the Colbert from a classy

but dormant group into an active

organization that has held success-

ful shows in Tokyo and Munich

and is planning to expand in the United States with an exhibition at

Washington's Smithsonian Institu-

Bergeron's new job will be a

tough one. Chaumet, which had as

its clients the French and interna-

tional aristocracy since Napoleon,

is definitely going through a tar-mished period. But this does not

seem to frighten either the investors

By Mike Zwerin

HERE is one critic's holiday shopping list for jazz and pop

IRAKERE, "Misa Negra" (Mes-

sidor): The surprise of the year. An independent West German label

records a Cuban band in Ludwigs-

burg. Shades of Dizzy Gillespic, Eddie Palmieri, Gato Barbieri,

Cecil Taylor, Machito and (the Cu-

ban composer) Leo Brauer. The ti-

tle suite by Chucho Valdez is about

the Yoruba religion in Cuba today and features the Stuttgarter Symoniker strings. Check out Chu-

omping piano, in his own place between Ellington and Oscar Peter-

son, on Dave Brubeck's "El Duke."

And if you think this is good, wait until you hear Gonzalo Rubalca-

ba's neo-bop Afro-Cuban band.

MARIANNE FAITHFULL, "Strange Weather" (Island): The

composer of "Sister Morphine" is

ional Herald Tribune

Elias N. Hallack, Investcorp's

ATHENS — A 2,400-year-old temple on the Acropolis was reopened Sunday. The \$2.3 million restoration of

from the Parthenon, won praise from Culture Minister Melina Mer-"Freed of its scaffolding, it shines with beauty. After so many years, Greeks and foreigners can

now approach it," the minister Most of the scaffolding came down in the spring, but the temple, dedicated to the goddess Athena, remained roped off while restorers

were still at work. Most of the temples on the Acropolis, including the Parthenon, are undergoing restoration af-ter being damaged by time, looting. pollution and careless restoration.

ing London's prima survivor, the Clapton, Elton Joho and Ringo Diva of Despair, should be Starr, the Third Beatle is "helping autobiographical collection of sad autobiographical collection of Starr. His long-awaited new songs such as "Boulevard of Broken Dreams," "Yesterdays" and alloum intened to time and too familiar from time to time and too familiar from time and too collectif.

Clapton, Elton Joho and Ringo most interesting and durable interpretations from a number of allours we may never have heard doubt still be popping fingers 30 years from now.

TERENCE TRENT D'ARBY, "Introducing The Hardline Ac-"As Tears Go By." Faithfull's middle-of-the-road everywhere but it is tuneful and full of sweetness. tough yet fragile voice is reminiscent of Lotte Lenya, Edith Pial and light and positive thinking: "I'm sometimes Billie Holiday. It's a fine not the wreck of the Hesperus, I good morning heartache. a . . . Oh yeah!" WYNTON MARSALIS, "Standard Time" (CBS): The late classi-

Dionysos: One of Chau-

met's "Nouveaux Re-

gards;" the terra cotta head

is Greek, fourth to second

century B.C., the garland

and neck ornament are in

modern gold and diamonds.

while developing other new ones.

doing business.

cal pianist Artur Schnabel advocat-ed feeling over technique. "Safety last" was his motto, and he told his students that accuracy was a negatrve virtue spoons." Helped by an elastic, adventurous young rhythm section, the jazz trumpet prodigy Marsalis takes standard repertoire ("Caravan") into astonishing places. He has begun to tame his prodigious once accuracy-first technique and you better look out before he steals

all the silver.

CHRIS REA, "Dancing With Strangers (Magnet): Mellow, loggy Celtic rock, scrious without taking itself too seriously. This poetie British songwriter/singer is always on the edge of irony, if not cyni-cism. He is "choked on the sword of no return," huys a hat to protect himself from the fallout of "all them leaders, desperation in their eyes" and warns us we may "all go insane" because "it takes too long

to explain the joys of Christmas."

the Erechtheum, about 50 meters EDDY LOUISS, "Sang Mélé" (Nocturne): One of the first French jazzmen to be in demand by Americans (Stan Getz, Quiney Jones, Kenny Clarke), the organist Louiss, now on his own road, has become a superb synthesist, a rare recognizable personality on elec-tronie keyboards. The title, which means "mixed blood," is an accurate verbalization of this melange of his Martinique background, quiet "New Age" textures and, above

> GEORGE HARRISON, "Cloud Nine" (Dark Horse/WEA): Accompanied by, among others, Erie









with century-old antiques in the store's salon. Bergeron was not keen to talk about Pierre and Jacques Chaumet, released Friday from preventive detention after reportedly being indieted in connection with Chauahead, and his attitude was upbeat. "My first job will be to give work to the workrooms, whose 25 employees have been a bit depressed lately. We must be able to meet the demand, which is most acute during

the Christmas season. A media-oriented man, Bergeron has been giving extensive interviews to one and all "to take advantage of the surprise effect brought in by my appointment. We have to re-establish Chaumet's image, then enlarge the line of products so that they will be more accessible to a

"I'm taking over a new, clean, debt-free husiness," he added. "It's a formidable challenge but I hope to bring Chaumet back to its fordards of excellence be lost or down-multinational, indeed the largest to bring Chaumet back to its fordards of excellence be lost or down-multinational, indeed the largest to bring Chaumet back to its fordards of excellence be lost or down-multinational, indeed the largest to be lost or down-multinational. mer splendor and into the Comité graded.

We're not ready yet, but give us time. Six months, maybe a year." bigger question than simply that of Hallack addded that Investcorp's restoring the good name of a presti-policy is to huy companies, give gious house. The takeover of Chaunot interfere in the way they are small and medinm-size French Bergeron already had a chance to ternational investment companies. confident about the future. We party, Bergeron did not hide, de-have to keep the traditional lines spite the fact that Chaumet had just name rests may suffer, and stan-family concern into a flourishing very special, historic cachet.

Pick of Jazz and Pop Records for Christmas

feel more like the Wall of Chin-



LINDA RONSTADT, "Can-

ciones de mi Padre" (Asylum):

Heartfelt versions of huspangos,

rancheros, corridos and other tra-

worthy disc jockey by selecting the ic MeLean, alto; Art Farmer, trum-imitation into innovation.

"IAZZ A TOUS LES ETAGES, stadt learned from her father, sung

VOL. 3" (French CBS): A three- in Spanish with folky traditional

record box - free translation "Jazz acoustie accompaniment.

tional Mexican songs that Ron-

Recently Hermes announced the Fighting words, but they raise a creation of a new company in 50-50 ty. policy is to huy companies, give gious house. The takeover of Chau-them all the support they need but met is but one in a whole line of market new products in Southeast family husinesses merging with in- Hermes President Jean-Louis Du- mickery. So, hig money need not executive director, said: "If we show he has both guts and vision. The fear is that, in the process of trolled from Paris. The merger of firm's name; but there is always a didn't believe in Chaumet, we On Dec. 8, when the Place Ven-corporate money's expansion and Vuitton with Moët-Hennessy and danger, and it would be particularwouldn't have bought it. We're dome retailers had a big cocktail exploitation of a famous name, the the leadership of President Henry ly tragic if Chaumet's financial re-

luxury business in the world, so far without any apparent loss of quali-

And Tiffany's, also parily owned parinership with the Japanese cos-metics firm Shiseido, to distribute Hermes perfume in Japan and to of its old lustre, lost during the period of Avon ownership, when it Asia. But any such products, said strayed too far into kitsch gimmas-Hermès, will be quality-con-necessarily cheapen the small, elite

"Introducing The Hardline Ac-

New Rihm, Yun Works Highlight Berlin Fête By James Helme Sutcliffe al city of the year," should make Doris Soffel (who had been his cassandra in "Troades"). Manfred The other of the two operas given Trojahn's celebration of silence

B ERLIN — The twin villages of Berlin and Koelln had long existed on opposite islands in the Spree River of Brandenburg's watery world when their existence was first fixed in a document dating from 1237. But 750 years is still worth celebrating and so - start-ing in April with the world premiere of a "Berlin" musical derived from E.T.A. Hoffmann's Schlemihl figure — no less than 18 works commissioned for the occasion have had their first performances, supplemented by visits of opera companies from Kiev, Milan, Vienna, Munich, Hannover and Kassel, drama companies from France, Austria, Israel and Hungary and dance companies from New York and London.

One of the outstanding events was the world premiere of Wolfgang Rihm's opera "Oedipus." Commissioned by the West Berlin's Deutsche Oper, "Oedipus" was unveiled in the glare of a live nationwide TV and radio broadcast which did the powerful but intimite work no good.

Rihm pieced his own non-sequitur libretto together with fragments from Nietzsche, Heiner Müller and Sophocles' drama as translated by Hoelderlin, relying on the harsh acerbie sounds of his stringless orchestra - used "like a weapon or a scalpel" - alternating with quiet, floating vocalism, to convey the ar-ebetypal power of the myth. After an hour and a half of such battering on opening night Oct. 4, one listen-er shouted "unbearable" into the stunned silence that followed Oedipus's self-blinding and banishment. Then the Deutsche Oper left for Yokahama and Tokyo to perform three (triumphantly received) "Ring" cycles.

It was not certain that "Oedi-pus" had been heard to best advantage at the premiere, which had to accommodate the television cameras, and the performance on Dec. 6 reinforced that feeling, Marvelous details emerged in Gotz Friedrich's staging, set in Andreas Reinhardt's modern, pyramid-like designs, revealing Rihm's "Oedi-pus" one of the most brilliant productions in West Berlin's reper-

cording to . . ." (CBS): While Pat Cash, Henri Leconte and others were playing tournament tennis in South Africa, D'Arby canceled a Andreas Schmidt in the title role and Emily Golden as his wifemother Jocasta created unforgettaconcert in Vienna to protest Kurt hle stage figures, supported by William Pell, William Dooley, Lenus Waldheim's presidency even though he assumed he'd he sued for it. Musically, he also goes further than expected. This 25-year-old Carlson and William Murray as Creon, Tiresias, the Messenger and

The other of the two operas given world premieres, "The Tower," given the day after the 77th birth-day of its German-born Israeli composer, Josef Tal, can conveniently be forgotten. Though Kas-sel's production — a birthday present to Berlin from the Hessian state ministry of culture — was first-rate — under its new Hungarian chief conductor, Adam Fischer - Tal could do nothing to turn the embarassingly naive libretto by the late Hans Keller inro viable musical theater. Another of the five commis-

sioned stage works was "Light-Bang," an "apocalyptic ballet" pro-duced by the Deutsche Oper on Nov. 15 in non-designs by Achim Freyer, and with minimal music and choreography by Erbard Grosskopf and Lucinda Childs respectively. The anniversary celebrations officially closed with the opening of the new 1,136-seat chamber music

concert hall, a smaller version of the architecturally celebrated Phil-harmonie, on Oct. 28. Herbert von Karajan conducted the strings of the Berlin Philharmonic in Vivaldi's "The Seasons," with Anne-Sophie Mutter as soloist. Televised nationwide, the event was not without irony, for the building had overshot its hudget by almost 100 percent and had to be closed for finishing touches until next March. Although one choral work disap-

peared without a trace and another had to be postponed until 1988, several of the new orchestral compositions, with or without soloists. proved to be works of distinction: Aribert Reimann's "Apocalyptic Fragment" for the mezzo soprano based critic and musician

with a large orchestra and huge percussion section in "Cinq Epi-graphes" (the Cleveland Orchestra will premiere his Orchestral Variations this season), and the South Korean composer Isang Yun's Fifth Symphony, for the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and the Berlin Philarmonic. Yun, now a German citizen and

professor of composition at the Berlin Musikhochschule, was abducted by his own country's secret police from Berlin in the mid-'60s, imprisoned for two years and only released after a worldwide protest. Each of his five symphonies, a se ries he began composing in 1982. deals with a different problem of contemporary life as seen through the composer's eyes and his Taoist philosophy. Dedicated to the memory of the German-Jewish poetess Nelly Sachs, the Fifth Symphony uses material from 11 of her poems to create five movements.

Yun's dense textures, constantly undulating through apparently mononless elusters of sound using tone centers rather than keys, shim mer with exotic instrumental effects that immediately identify the music as his. Trills, glissandi in strings and trombones, woodwind shakes, form the substance rather than decorative elements in his incandescent music. Fischer-Dieskan intoned the syllabie poetic settings with his customary authority. The 55-minute work, an important addition to the repertoire, was sensitively premiered by the conductor Hans Zender.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-

Frank Lloyd Wright Items Auctioned

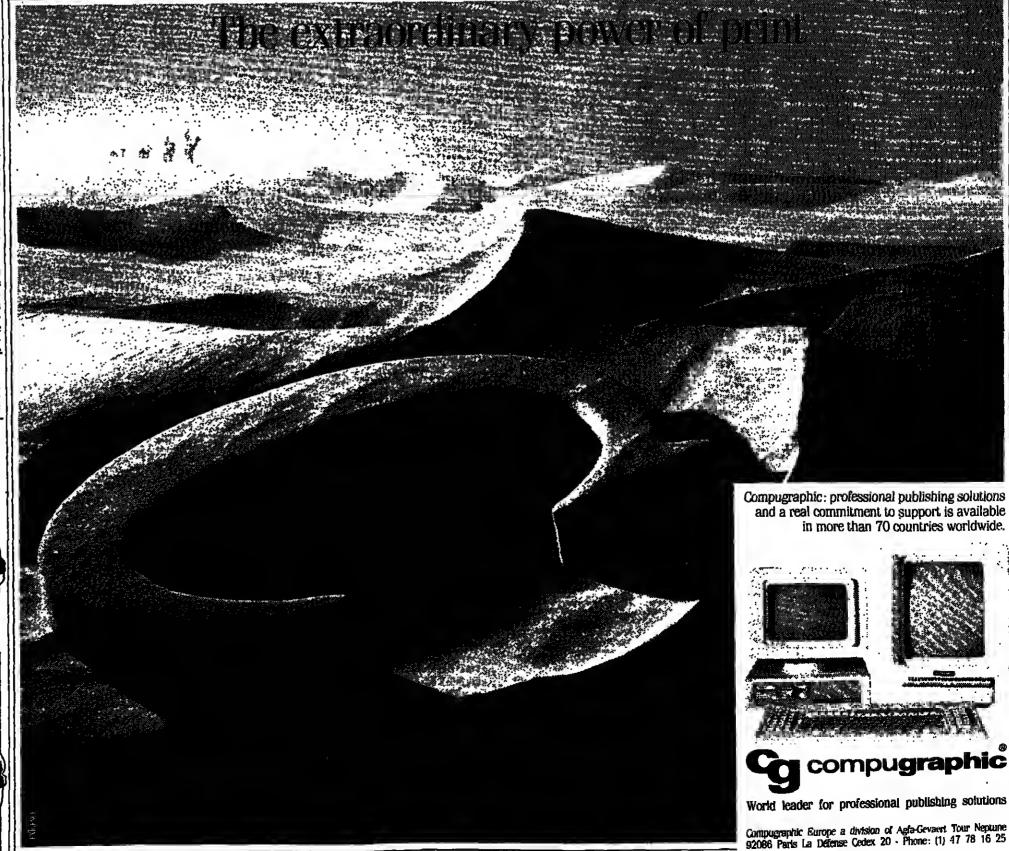
New York Times Service

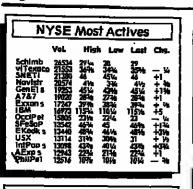
NEW YORK — Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois got a hargain of sorts this weekend by spending \$330,000—less than half of what he'd planned — to buy Frank Lloyd Wright furniture and architectural drawings at Christie's auction house in Manhattan. He acquired the items for a state-owned restoration, the Dana-Thomas house in Springfield, Illinois. He had come to the auction with pledges of

more than \$600,000 in private funds. He sat next to the man everyone thought would be his major opponent Thomas S. Monaghan, chairman of Domino's Pizza Inc. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and owner of the Detroit Tigers baseball team. Monaghan is a top collector of Wright furniture who has paid record prices for

many pieces, most of which are installed at his Center for the Study of Frank Lloyd Wright. By the end of the session, the governor had bought five lots - a music stand, a leaded glass and bronze table lamp, and three architectural drawings, and Monaghan had acquired 23 of Wright's designs for

record box—free translation "Jazz acoustic accompaniment. This 25-year-old for All Sizes" — collecting tracks from Louis Armstrong to Herbie Hancock by way of Cab Calloway, Glenn Miller, Gerry Mulligan, Count Basic, Sarah Vaughan, Count Basic, Sarah Vaughan, George Benson and more. The producer Henri Renaud serves as a worthy disc jockey by selecting the second of the most expendence of the second of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expendence of the Shepherd. Christof Perick conducted, aided by some stunning light effects which had to be left out earlier because the TV cameras could not register them. Is "Oedional to the Shepherd. Christof Perick conducted and the Shepherd. Christof Perick conducte





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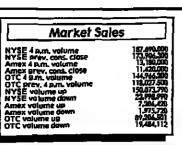
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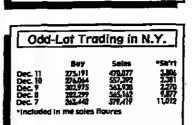
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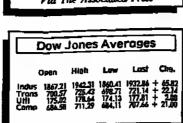


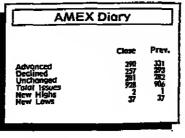
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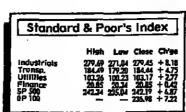


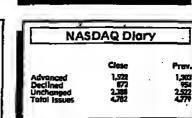
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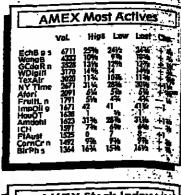




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Dow Soars 65 in Active Trading

shrugged off the weakening dollar and set their the currency's problems.

91.51 points.

Advances led declines by nearly a 3-1 ratio.

Volume was 187.7 million shares, up from 151.6 also provided some support for stock prices.

"Basically this is a market that's shown sur-

million Friday.

"Basically this is a market that's shown surThe New York Stock Exchange index rose prising resilience in the past week in the face of 3.43 to 135.26, with the price of an average share

gaining 78 cents.

The market started strongly, gaining almost 17 points in the first half hour, and gathered momentum all day.

Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. said the

the year, she said. Analysts said the market appeared to want to to 74%.

move higher regardless of the dollar's continued decline against other currencies.

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United Press International block trading with Mabon, Nugent & Co. He NEW YORK — Prices on the New York added that the weakened dollar eventually Stock Exchange posted their best gain Monday could sap the momentum, but that many tradin more than six weeks as enthusiastic investors ers were taking a wait-and-see attitude toward

sights on a year-end rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 100.30 points last week, jumped 65.82 on Monday to close at 1.932.86. It was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 points are restricted by the properties of the added that disarray evident among OPEC 21.51 points.

some bad shocks — especially the trade figure and the dollar," said Michael Metz of Oppen-heimer & Co., referring to the record monthly U.S. trade deficit of \$17.6 billion reported Thursday, "It's almost as though it's lonking for an excuse to go higher."

advance was partly, but not entirely, attributable to computer-driven program trading.

"It's a combination of some speculation, some bargain-hunting, some futures-related activity and some activity related to institutions that need to put cash to work" before the end of the mest of the oil giant's \$10.3 billion settlement of th billion dispute with Pennzoil. Pennzoil fell 4%

move higher regardless of the dollar's continued decline against other currencies.

Market sentiment appeared to be affected by a strengthening conviction that prices are headed for a year-end rally, traders said.

"This market wants to go higher for the rest of the year," said Ernic Rudnet, manager of to 74%.

International Paper jumped 3% to 43% after it said it will boost container board prices.

Other paper issues followed, Stone Container adding 3% to 35%. Great Northern Nekoosa rising 2% to 44% and Scott Paper up 4 to 68%.

AT&T added 1 to 28 %. IBM gained 5 to 115%.

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WISHING YOU A BLUE WHITE CHRISTMAS FROM THE MOST FABULOUS COLLECTION OF JEWELS IN THE WORLD CAPTURE HER HEART THIS CHRISTMAS WITH A RARE GEM OR A 'PETIT BROU' FROM OUR BOUTIQUE COLLECTION

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Presidential Election Gives Seoul Investors the Jitters

By GRAHAM EARNSHAW

EOUL — The presidential election Wednesday in South Korea has made the Seoul stock market so nervous that prices probably will fall oo matter which candidate wins, several share analysts said Monday. The race between the three leading contenders, Roh Tae Woo of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the oppositioo leaders Kim Young Sam and

Kim Dae Jung, is seen as extremely close.

Investors would view even a victory by Mr. Roh with trepidation because of the unrest that likely would follow and fears that the government will have no further reason to prop up prices, they said.

The Seoul stock market has risen strongly most of this year. The index began 1987 at 264

One analyst said

the market could fall

between 10 and 50

percent, depending

on who wins.

points, hit a peak of 517 on Oct. 26, and closed Monday at 465.36, having fallen 9.24 points for the day oo a turn-over of 128.4 billion won (\$162 million).

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Cross Rates

The presidential race seems to be very much up in the air, which is creating con-cern and uncertainty," said

George Long, an analyst with W.I. Carr. "Most people expect some kind of turmoil or even violence after the election.
"Most brokers say that if Kim Dae Jung wins, the stock market will collapse because people seem to think there will eventually be a military takeover," he said. Henry Morris, general manager of Kleinwort Benson's operations in Korea, said that if if Kim Dae Jung wins, "The market will have a heart attack."

Other brokers said that investors had taken a fairly neutral stance on the race between Mr. Roh and Kim Young Sam, but saw downward pressure oo matter who won.

"If Roh Tae Woo wins, investors fear possible unrest as charges of election fraud are made," said Bill Stoops, an analyst with Vickers da Costa. "If Kim Young Sam wins, there is concern that the outgoing regime may harass and undermine him during the transition period.

Another analyst said that he believed the market could fall by about 10 percent if either Mr. Rob or Kim Young Sam won, but that if Kim Dae Jung won, the fall might be 50 percent.

HE analysts said that the market, which is virtually closed to foreign investors, except for government-approved funds that are estimated to account for only about 2 percent of the volume, had virtually ignored the global plunge in share prices over the past two months.

"It was like living in Alice in Wonderland," said one. "Talking to people overseas we heard oothing but gloom, but here people remained very bullish."

But, the analysts said, concern about the economic outlook in the United States and other export markets for Korean companies now is encouraging individual investors to sell. They are estimated to account for more than half the market's business.

"The market has been very strongly supported by the govern-ment, but individual investors have sold into every rally," said Charles Willis, director of Jardine Fleming's operations in Scoul. Other analysts said that the government had pressured securities firms and insurance companies to buy heavily to keep prices

up, particularly ahead of the election. Recent trading has been heavy, with turnover hitting a record 170 billion won Thursday. "Individual investors have been the main force for most of this year, but ogwit's a two-way marker," said a foreign analyst. "The

individuals are selling and the institutions are buying."
"Investment in the Seoul stock market is about a 60-40 split between individual investors and institutions, although the proportion from the institutions is increasing," said Kleinwort Benportion from the institutions is increasing," said Kleinwort Benson's Mr. Morris. "In the last year it has offered a return they could not ignore.

Memorex To Buy Telex

Edelman Drops Bid, Gets Cash

The Associated Press

TULSA, Oklahoma - Telex Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to be acquired by Memorex International NV in a tender offer valued at about \$911,4 million, and that the New York financier, Asher B. Edelman, had dropped his bid for Telex in exchange for a pay-ment of \$9.47 million.

Telex, a producer of computers, electronics communications equip-ment and audio devices that is based in Tulsa, and Memorex, a Dutch maker of computer components that is headquartered in Lon-don, said they had a definitive agreement for a unit of Memorex to acquire 90 percent of Telex's 14.7 million outstanding common shares for \$56 each in cash and a a new issue of preferred stock with an indicated value of \$6.

Telex stock was trading at \$56.125 at midday, up \$3.375 from Friday's close on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Edelman's investment group. TLX Acquisition Corp., on Oct. 8 made a hostile offer of \$55 a share for all Telex's outstanding stock, but revised that bid Nov. 25. to \$65 a share for 10.5 million shares.

TLX controls 1.1 million shares of Telex, or about 7.8 percent. Under the agreement with Mr. Edelman, the companies agreed to halt all outstanding litigation while he agreed not to mount another takeover bid for Telex for 10 years if the merger was consumated. TLX said the \$9.47 million would cover expenses related to its offer.

Canadian Patriot Pipes Trade Dirge

Sees U.S. Threat To Jobs, Identity

By John F. Burns

OTTAWA - At hearings last month on Canada's free trade agreement with the United States, a member of Parliament from the ruling Conservative Party here offered a sareastic greeting to Mel Hurtig, the busi-nessman whose name has become synonymous with opposi-

"So you're the man who's put terror into the hearts of thousands of Canadians," be said. Indeed, Mr. Hurtig, founder and president of a publishing

house in Edmonton, Alberta, has been campaigning to generate public opposition to the pact since Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced he would seek negotiations with Washington nearly three years ago. By Oct. 4, when the Reagan

administration approved the pact in outline. Mr. Hurtig had become the Pied Piper of a broadly-based campaign to de-feat it. The 55-year-old publisher, a dapper man with an immaculately groomed shock of silver hair, is an accomplished speaker. He is equally at home at a fishermen's gathering in Halifax, Nova Scotia; a college seminar in Win-nipeg, Manitoba, or a union rally in Vancouver, British Columbia.

In hundreds of speeches across the country, he has hammered home his principal themes: Far from creating a wave of prosperity, he says, the trade accord will deprive tens of thousands of Canadians of their jobs as U.S. companies flood Canada with lower-cost products. Worse, he warns, Canadian companies will shift plants south of the border to escape the higher Canadian taxes and production costs.

But arguments like these, but-

Mel Hurtig, a self-made publisher, fears the pact will make Canada a vassal.

tressed with economic statistics take second place to Mr. Hurtig's more ominous warning: that the agreement, which affects \$150 billion in annual trade between the two countries, will undermine Canada's distinctiveness as a nation.

The pact, which is to be signed by President Ronald Reagan on Jan. 2, would climinate or sharply lower tariffs and most contarbarriers - including those limiting U.S. ownership of Canadian companies - for 10 years, beginning in 1989. In such a continental econo-

my, Mr. Hurtig argues, Canada will be a vassal of decisions made in Washington. In time, he says, this will erode the very basis of Canada's independence, carefully nurtured by successive govern-ments since the country was founded in 1867.

What he would like to see, instead of the pact, is for Canada to pursue more liberal trade through talks with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In so doing, he says, the nation could reduce its dependence on the United States by expanding markets in Europe and Asia.

There will not be a Canada a generation from now if this agreement is signed," Mr. Hurtig told the parliamentary panel. "In any other country, if the govern-ment turned its back on its own history to such a profound degree, there would be a revolution.
I say, let us not have a revolution. but let there at least be an elec-

There will be an election. The Conservative government that swept to power in a 1984 land-slide must go to the polls before September 1989, nine months after the pact is scheduled to go into effect. Opinion polls show the Conservatives trailing badly behind the two opposition par-ties, both of which have pleaged to abrogate the accord.

Mr. Hurtig's prominent role in the debate derives in part from the perception that he is an independent. He says he has no politcal ambinions. He is tied to no regional interest. His home province, Alberta, supports the pact. The only political party he ever joined, the Liberal Party,

opposes the accord. Mr. Hurtig is one of the few Canadian business executives

who oppose the pact. He is the son of an immigrant Jewish tailor from Romania who regularly rode the railway westward from Edmouton to make Sunday suits for coalfield workers in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies. His mother came to

See CANADA, Page 17

Dollar Weakens, But U.S. Denial **Brakes Its Fall**

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower in New York on Monday, although a White House denial that it favored a further decline pulled the currency back from new postwar lows touched in Europe.
Gold, a traditional investment

haven, traded above \$500 an ounce for the first time in nearly five years, but retreated to close lower on the day. Dealers said that currency trad-

ing in New York was dull, with the market looking overseas for some sort of direction.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6310 Deutsche marks, down marginally from 1.6315 on Friday; at 127.95 Japanese yen, down from 128.35; at 5.5275 French francs. down from 5.5345; and at 1.3275 Swiss francs, down from 1.3295.

The dollar was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8375, against \$1.8380 on Friday. Earlier in London, the dollar slid 0.75 plennig and one yen to trade at historic lows of 1.6220 DM and 127.50 yen. But it recovered somewhat to close little changed in Lon-don at 1.6295 DM, still down from 1.6315 on Friday, and at 127.85

yen, down from 128.40. The dollar's partial recovery in Europe came after the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that the administration did not favor a further fall and was

not seeking a decline in the dollar." be said at a news briefing.
"It's our policy. We've stated it

working with the main U.S. trading partners to stabilize exchange rates.

"As the president said, we are

omist at the investment banking firm Salomon Brothers, said Mooday in Tokyo that rising inflation would put significant upward pressure on interest rates.

"Therefore, a policy in 1988 pursuing a lower dollar value becomes quite dangerous," he said. Because the administration has

provide a basis for stable exchange

Paul A. Volcker, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said oo Sunday that the dollar's fall was "potentially infla-

Henry Kaufman, the chief econ-

done little to temper dollar selling, except for some limited dollar purchases by the Federal Reserve, dealers have speculated that the currency's decline had its official

A cheaper dollar helps to reduce the trade deficit by raising the costs of imports and by making U.S. products more competitive on world markets.

As the dollar touched the day's lows, spot gold elimbed as high as \$502.30 in New York, but retreated to close \$1.60 lower on the day at \$495.50. Gold futures also broke through \$500 before reversing to post losses on the day.

Gold last traded at \$500 an

ounce on Feb. 21, 1983. The dollar also closed in Londoo

at 1.3275 Swiss francs, down from 1.3330 on Friday, and at 5.5263 French francs, down from 5.5366, Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6236 DM,

down from 1,6315 on Friday, and several times," he said. "We and in Paris at 5,5090 French francs, our major allies are in the process down from 5.5428. (UPI, AFP)

After Collapse of U.S. 'Stock Machine,' Changes Loom for Cogs That Failed

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

NEW YORK -Just as the stock market crash of 1929 helped shock the United States into a fundamental reform of its funancial structure, the market plunge of October has set the stage for the most sweeping re-evaluation of America's system for trading stocks in half a century.

One of the most frightening aspects of the most frightening the most of the most frightening aspects of the most frightening aspects of the m One of the most frightening aspects of

the turmoil was not just the ruinous decline securities firms, banks and other financial in stock prices, which fell 22.6 percent on institutions. machine at the heart of the capitalist systemation, Congress, stock exchanges and secu-market. Should there be a wholesale re-because the important economic interests at

WASHINGTON - Output at

U.S. factories, mines and utilities

climbed a healthy 0.4 percent in

At the same time, it reported that

business inventories chimbed a

sharp 0.8 percent in October, while

total business sales showed a slight

ed Monday.

fall of 0.1 percent.

uals and institutions - was in risk of collapsing.

stock prices in October.

0.3 percent in September.

The Federal Reserve Board said

the increase in industrial output

Industrial production in Novem-

only a series of ad hoc steps brought the er collapse? market back from the brink.

Monday, Oct. 19. It was the realization That prospect shock public confidence. decades may have come to an end. But two after the 1929 crash. Any changes in the that the market mechanism itself — the What has helped spur the Reagan adminis- key questions (ace those examining the current system could be even slower to come

tem that provides companies with money rities firms to consider building new safe-to grow and attracts the savings of individ-guards into the system is an awareness that In either case, can changes preclude anoth-there have been pointed comments by mem-

The changes being considered suggest if our years. It took more than three years way, and I'd be incredibly surprised if it that the deregulatory trend of the past two for major new financial legislation to emerge happened anytime soon," said John J. Pho-

bers of the stock exchanges and the futures On the first question, experts agree that exchanges, where stock index contracts are

lan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock See STERN, Page 19

Tot. 21 758 00 51

Currency Rates

	Amsteroom	1.44	2.37	7-14-1			BAZZS	_	25,707	1267
	Deussels(a)	34,025	62.755	20.95	6.174	2.84 *				124 *
	Frankfort	1.4236	2,997		6.29 C	0,1356	0.0057	4,774 *	1,227	
:	London (b)	1.8345	-	2.5755	10,1543	2,210.00	3,3723	62.73	2.430	234,80
	Milgs	1,370.25	2.210.60	737.60	217.47		425.85	35.207	105.40	7.397
	New York(cl		1.2375 b	1,631	5,5775	1.207.50	1.8345	34,10	1,32/5	127.95
•		5,507	19,164	3,3914		0.4577 *	3.6141	0,1619	4161	435.
4	Parts		235,79	78.61	23.20	0.1069	67.97	3,7577	96.65	-
•	Tokyo	128,25		0.8143	0.2399	0.1107	0.7238	3,0071 *	_	1,0365
•	Z _B , ich	1.3215	2,4375					43.7375	1.6817	167.813
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U.S. Money Market Fan Telerate interest Rate ludex: 7.534

> Gold Dec. 14 501.35 501.75 497.75 495.55

U.K. Retail Sales Up 1.05% LONDON - The volume of British retail sales rose a healthy 1.05 percent in November, according to provisional figures released Monday by the Department of Trade and Industry. They had risen 0.9

November, the government report-ed Monday

followed an even stronger 0.9 per-cent jump in October, which had

The combination of rising inventories and falling sales was likely to be viewed with concern by econolindustrial production in Nove

mists, especially in light of the fears ber was 5.4 percent higher than a that consumer spending may weak year earlier. U.S. industry has

At the same time, the department reported that wholesale prices for manufactured goods rose in November by a provisional 0.3 percent,

manufactured goods rose in November by a provisional 0.3 percent, for a yearly gain of 3.9 percent. That compared with a 0.5 percent rise in October, which also yielded a 3.9 percent yearly advance.

The department said that in September through November, retail sales were 1.5 percent higher, seasonally adjusted, than in the previous three months, and nearly 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

The growth in retail sales, which is being watched as an indication of whether spending slowed after October's stock market dive, was higher than most analysts' expectations. Analysis attributed the boom higher than most analysts' expectations. Analysts attributed the boom

to rising incomes, tax cuts and cheaper borrowing.

A survey published Monday by the Confederation of British Industry, a management group, showed manufacturers' orders at a

intures rates never exceed \$34.) In addition to low commissions we offer you protessional and attentive service. For example, our Trading Center is open 24 hours so you can place orders and get quotes when it's convenient for you.

Discover the advantages of a discount commission firm and get our special \$18 rate when you open your trading account by February 29, 1988. Send your name to Hans Schulz, Herdweg \$8, D-7000 Stungart I, West Germany or call [49]-711-228500; TELEX: 7-21-419 UND D. LIND-WALDOCK

U.S. Industrial Output Rose 0.4% in November en further following the collapse of shown a rebound this year as the They said that the rise in industrial falling dollar has made U.S. prod-production showed that businesses

ucts more competitive overseas. Output of consumer goods was month immediately following the up a small 0.1 percent in November stock collapse. and has shown little change since

been the biggest increase since July. August Industrial production had fallen Economists have said that if the collapse of stock prices in October The November increase was does slow economic growth, it will be felt first in the consumer sector. roughly in line with expectations, although the government did revise the October rise upward from an The Commerce Department said

that the 0.8 percent rise in inventories took them to a seasonally adjusted \$667.9 billion in October. Loventories had risen 0.6 percent in

The jump in inventories came as sales fell 0.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$462.2 billion, following a sharp 1.1 percent gain in Septem-

If businesses are stuck with large inventories, they will likely cut back orders for new goods, forcing factories to lay off employees. If the layoffs are widespread, the country could be pushed into a

But economists said it is too soon to tell whether this will develop



FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF JANUARY 1st 1987 HAS BECOME

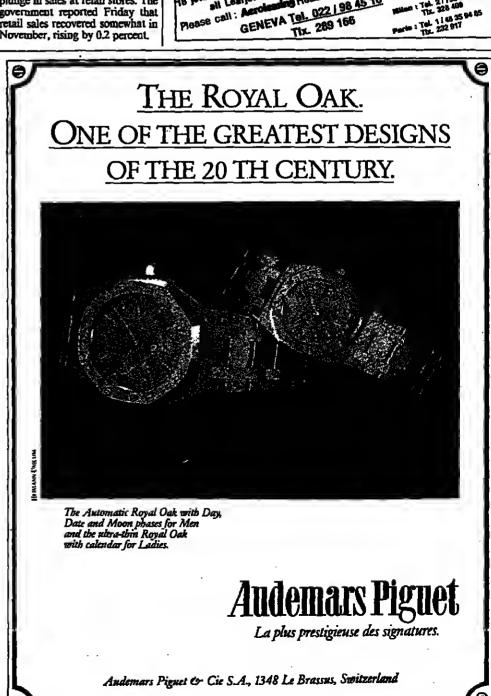
\$ 38,112 DECEMBER 1st, 1987 AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS NEXT RESULT IN JANUARY 15th ISSUE.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE

> **EFHutton** B, rue Bellini 75116 PARS - FRANCE Tel.: 49-17-20-21 Teles: 640013

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leaders fly ALG than any other custom air service in Europe. were not overly concerned in the The slight drop in overall business sales was led by a 0.9 percent des Head Office: GENEVA Tol. 022 | 98 45 10 plunge in sales at retail stores. The government reported Friday that Tix. 289 166 retail sales recovered somewhat in November, rising by 0.2 percent.



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U.S. Futures

Dec. 14

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May Aug Sep Oct Nav

43,10 41,95 39,10 42,65 42,45 41,50 39,20 41.90 42.80 39.80 42.47 42.90 41.95 39.25

250000 M

7.60 7.90 8.60 8.62 8.67

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113.40 103.10 97.00 92.90 92.80

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2000 Day Conts per Ib.

40.83 8.85 Dec.

47.80 37.85 Feb.

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43.70 37.80 Jun.

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41.45 37.40 Dec.

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43.70 35.50 Prev. So.

Prev. Doy Open Int. 25.40

PORK BELLIES ICME!

40.00 Day Conts Iph.

cents per lb. 50.90 Feb 51.22 Mer 51.00 May 52.75 Jul 51.30 Aug 2.865 Prev. S

PTEV. DOY Opin Int. 20,210 off 12 SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs. centrs per lb 1,200 lbs. centrs per lbs. centrs lbs. 5.94 4.39 4.40 4.77 7.00 7.99

per lb.
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4,000 lbs-cents per lb.
81,05 61,25 Jon 75
80,20 60,20 Mgr 74
77,60 67,20 Apr 74 **Currency Options** Dec. 14 800 8.24 210 78.27
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Paris Commodities

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1,025

S&P 100 Index Options

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London Metals

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25,000 lbs. centsper lb.
128,90 60,85 Dec 121.25 122
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194,70 42,30 Jul 92,00 97,
94,00 44,70 Dec 12,80 92,
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51.28 48.73 46.73 46.85 46.80 47.40 48.00 48.40 51,755 49,45 47,40 44,15 45,50 46,770 51.20 51.293 44.85 44.80 44.80 47.70 48.80 77.77 17.25 17.18 17.19 16.25 16.75 SP COMP. INDEX (CME) Commodity Indexes

96-10 84-10 Mar 90-24 92-77 81-30 Jun 90-6 92-71 88-13 Sep Prev. Soles 27,8 Prev. Dov Open Int. 01.578 up 232 US TR EASURY BONDS (CBT) (Ipct-\$100.000-pts & 27nds of 100-26 67 Mar 94-27 100-26 100-26 67 Mar 94-27 100-26

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Spot Commodities 3-15 1-22 1-23 1-23 1-19 1-19 1-22 1-3-1 **U.S.Treasuries** Icahn Authorized Discount Bid Offer 5.87 5.55 6.51 4.19 6.30 6.78 Bid Offer 94 26/22 94 28/12

To Buy More USX

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The investor Carl C. Icahn has received permission from the Federal Trade Commission to increase his stake in USX Corp. to 25 percent or more of the company's common stock, a USX spokesman said Monday.

The FTC notified the oil and steel producer on Nov. 25 that it had granted clearance of Mr. Icahn's request to reopen his original filing, in which he sought approval to buy up to 15 percent, the USX spokesman, William E. Keslar, said. The FTC has now given him approval to buy "15 to 25 percent or more" of USX's common stock, Mr. Keslar said.

Mr. Keslar said that as far as he knows, Mr. Icahn still controls 11.4 percent of the company's outstanding stock. In January, Mr. Icahn withdrew a proposal to buy the company for \$31 a share. Remers

LONDON — Citicorp confirmed Monday that its British offices incurred losses in the stock market collapse, but refused to specify the amount. Press reports have suggested that the London office lost an estimated \$40 million through stock transactions that violated company rules and may have violated foreign and U.S. securities laws.

DM Futures Options

1.47 1.75 1.16 1.54 1.13

Citicorp Confirms U.K. Loss

77 115 210 57 115 220 68 224 254 61 L51 1,44 62 0,47 137 62 0,47 134 64 0,25 0,56 Est, letol vol.; 9,93

Calls: Fri. vol. 4.78; open int. 5485 Pale: Fri. vol. 440; open int. 5778 Source: CAE.

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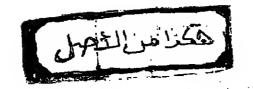
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Place



Steel Loss Depresses Thyssen Profit

DUSSELDORF — Thysseo

G, the West German industrial

Revenue from steel operations fell sharply, but gave on figures. Thyssen Stahl is expected to issue its results later this week. AG, the West German industrial groop, reported Monday that world group net profit fell 18 percent to 302 million Deutsche marks the previous year, despite antici-(\$185.1 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, from 370.1 million DM a

Sept. 30, from 370.1 million DM a year earlier.

Thyssen said a year ago that it expected its steel subsidiary. Thysen sales to entities outside the group fell 17 percent to 26.6 billion DM in 1985-86. The million DM in 1985-86. In million DM in 1985-86. on sales to entities outside the group fell 17 percent to 26.6 billion DM. from 32 billion, mainly be-

Thyssen said Monday that Thyscause of currency fluctuations, sen Stahl's results had deteriorated

Management Group Lowers Buyout Offer for GAF Corp.

WAYNE, New Jersey — GAF condutions and the rise in interest rates, which would make financing Corp. said Monday that a management group led by its chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, had lowered its puyout offer since the stock market

The chemical and building manufacturing company said that under the new proposal, each GAF share would be exchanged for \$40 in cash and \$8.50 in securities.

In its original bid Sept. 8, the Heyman group had offered \$64 in cash and \$2.50 in securities.

But after the Oct. 19 stock market crash, the group said it was back up to 21 percent of its com-reviewing the bid in light of market mon shares.

more expensive.

The original bid had valued the company at \$2.23 billion. Wall Street arbitragers said the revised proposal was difficult to value because the debt portion of the offer had not been fully disclosed. GAF's stock, which was trading at more than \$60 a share before the

market collapse in October, closed Monday at \$44.25, down 75 cents. The shares had traded as low as \$35 after the market collapse, and

GAF said on Oct. 21 it would buy

Lower steel prices caused steel reveoue to drop. Thyssen said, and profit io some areas of the steel sector were not enough to cancel out losses from sheet iron and rod. wire and section steel.

Thyssen's three other main activities - specialty steel, trading and services, and engineering and pro-cessing — reported higher profits for the year despite lower revenue, Thyssen said. It provided no de-

Thyssen said its management board was confident about the coming business year despite glob-al economic problems. The compa-oy is still aiming to conceotrate on promising areas such as services and manufacturing, it said. Thyssen's fixed-asset iovestment

stood at 1.2 billion DM, down from 1.5 billion DM a year earlier. Thyssen said its work force had shrunk in the past year in line with cutbacks in the steel industry, standing at 121,533 on Sept. 30,

In November, Thysseo aonounced plans to cooperate on production with two other West German steelmakers, Fried. Krupp GmbH and Mannesmann AG, to cut costs in the face of what they called unfair foreign competition. Officials said all three would shed staff in the operation,

down from 127,683 a year earlier.

Nissan Expands U.K. Plant

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co. is investing a further £216 million (\$395 million) in its car plant in oortheast Britain, Nissan's chairman, Takashi Ishihara, said Monday.

He said Nissan's investment would enable its British subsidiary.

He said Nissan's investment would enable its British subsidiary.

Nissan Mninr Manufacturing (U.K.) Ltd., in make Micra, a small new model, at a rate of 100,000 a year beginning in 1992. Nissan's Bluebird cars are already in production at the plant.

Mr. Ishihara said the new iovestment would bring the total invested the blants.

at the plant to more than £600 million, the largest single direct Japanese iovestment in Europe. The company expects to hire a further 1,000 workers, raising the total at the plant in 3,500, be said. About 60 percent of the Micras and 40 percent of the Bluebirds will be exported. This year the plant will produce 30,000 Bluebirds, with 50,000 planned for 1988. By 1992-93, overall production should be running at 200,000 to 300,000 cars, Mr. Ishihara said.

The British government has offered financial assistance of up to

£25 million, he said. He asserted that the project would provide a significant contribution in Britain's trade balance. Nissan is still discussing the Micra's specifications. "Obviously we

want this new car to be as European as possible," Mr. Ishihara said.

JAL Sets Share Price at 13,400 Yen

TOKYO - The government's 34.5 percent holding to Japan Air with JAL.
Lines Co. will be sold at 13,400 yen Underwrite (\$105) a share, brokers underwrit-

ing the issue said Monday. 13,900 yen on the Tokyo Stock Ex- cline in JAL's stock price. change, could briog in as much as

Half the 48.1 million shares will be sold to the public Tuesday tutions were oot so conce through Thursday. The other half is about short-term fluctuations.

already placed with financial institutions and companies affiliated

Underwriting brokers said that institutions would ensure the success of the offering. But they said That price, about 3.5 percent be-that iodividuals were likely to low JAL's closing level Monday of avoid it because of the recent de-

Toshibide Sakamoto, vice president of equity trading at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, said that institutions were oot so concerned

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribuse
FRANKFURT -- Continental AG, the West German tire manu-

facturer, said Monday it had signed a letter of intent to establish a joint venture with Toyo Tire & Rubber Co. and Ynkohama Rubber Co. in produce tires in Japan and the United States.

lodustry analysts said that the moves fit in with Hannover-based Continental's plans in consolidate its competitive position after an aggressive expansion into overseas markets. The three companies, along with

General Tire Inc. of Detroit, will form a new company in the United States to produce ores for trucks and buses.

General Tire, which Continental acquired in July for \$650 million from GenCorp. Inc. of the United States, will hold the majority stake, a Continental spokesman said. The Japanese companies will have mi-oority stakes. No financial details were released.

General Tire will produce passenger car tires for the two Japa- began buying BP shares last month nese companies, while they will manufacture passenger car tires in the sale of a government stake Japan for Geoeral Tire and Conti-The arrangement is aimed at im-

proving Continental's access to the Japanese market and allowing the

Continental AG, Japan Firms To Form Joint Tire Venture

Japanese companies to increase sales to the U.S. auto industry. Final details should be completed by May 1988, said Dieter von Herz, a Continental spokesman. Toyo bas been producios 250,000 to 300,000 tires annually in

Japan for Continental since 1981 under a licensing agreement. Mr. von Herz said. Toyo has a similar arrangement with General Tire under a 1983 agreement. Continental, which changed its name from Continental Gummi-Werke AG in July, had group sales of 3.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.14 billion) in the first nine

BP Says Kuwait Raised Its Holding to 13.07%

months of 1987, up I percent from

LONDON --- Kuwait has raised its stake in British Petroleum Co. un 13.07 percent from 11.52 percent.

BP said Monday. The Kuwait lovestment Office after an issue of new BP stock and FOREIGN & COLONIAL
RESERVE ASSET FUND
PROB AT 81287.

A: U.S. DOLLAR CASH*
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Count how many tools you have in your home, and that's how many computerhome, and that's how many computer-like devices you may eventually own. Just when analysts thought Commodore was going bankrupt, it come up with an Amiga that ad agencies and TV produc-ers are buying to stanipulate videotope. Write, phone or teles for complimentary reports on major resurractions we exreports on major resu pect in this market.



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CANADA: Citing Threat to Jobs, Patriot Publisher Fights U.S. Trade Pact

(Continued from first finance page) against the United States, if it with Canada's role in World War 1 As some of the country's top Canada at 16, fleeing pogroms in wanted to preserve its nationhood. and with Caoadiao painting, economists have discovered, this

After high school, Mr. Hurtig is the extent of U.S. ownership of worked as a truck driver, then switched to a job as a clerk in a are in dispute. Recent government family-owned fur store. In 1955, at statisties say that Americans 24, be quit the job, borrowed owned 27 percent of the equity in \$3,500 from his father and in-nonfinancial Canadian businesses dulged his love of reading by open-ing Edmonton's first independent

His book business grew with the nesses were American-owned by oil boom sweeping Alberta and extended of the 1960s, compared panded within a decade to three with 43 percent now. stores. Along the way, Mr. Hurtig took advantage of the books to

complete his education. In 1965, browsing through the ond, how badly we were screwing political section, he came across up in the way we were running the "Lament for a Nation," by a Canacian academic, George Grant. The interview before his parliamentary book reignited a sense of national- appearance, "And that's when I beism among many Canadians of the came interested in politics, not just postwar generation. It argued that reading about it but actually doing Canada, for want of strong nation- something to help preserve the al direction, was becoming an outpost of the American empire.

Later, as Mr. Hurtig traveled -

The bellwether commonly cited Canadian businesses. The figures in 1960 and 23 percent in 1983. Mr. Hurtig's coalition against free trade says that 36 percent of those busi-

"The more I learned, the more I realized, first, how lucky we Canadians were to live here, and, sec-Canada I love."

In 1972, Mr. Hurtig sold the bookstores and founded Hurtig first across Canada, then to Europe Publishers, the first major Englishand beyood - what he saw con- language publishing house in Canfirmed the thesis of the Grant ada outside Toronto. It focused on book: that Canada would have to Canadian books. Its volumes dealbe more assertive particularly ing with Alberta's natural history, man.

among others, were best-sellers. But the venture that secured the company's future was the publication in 1985 of a three-volume Canadian Encyclopedia, the first such reference work devoted to Canadian subjects. Hurtig Publishers invested more than \$8 millioo in the project, an unheard of figure for a Canadian publisher; Mr. Hurtig risked everything he owned.

The risk paid off: With total sales of 155,000 sets, the encyclope-

dia became Canada's greatest publishing success and made Mr. Hurtig a multimilliooaire. The government bonored him with the Order of Canada, the country's highest civilian honor. Such success established him as a

national figure, with an influence that few private citizens in Canada attain. Much of that influence has gone into a new nationalist organization, the Council of Canadians, founded in 1985. With 7,000 members and an an-

nual budget of \$230,000, the council has played a major role in organizing opposition to the trade pact. Mr. Hortig is its honorary chair-

self-educated man can be a formidable opponent.

The publisher made an impres sive display of his homework before the parliamentary committee, where he presented a paper crammed with statistics, many of them the product of fresh research.

A few days earlier, the panel had been dismayed when government witnesses admitted that Mr. Mulroney's forecast of 350,000 oew jobs from free trade had oot been based on scientific research. It was an opening tailor-made for Mr. Hurtig, who used government statistics to back his argument.

"In the period 1978-1984, Canadian-controlled companies, for every billion dollars [5766 million] in ofits, created 5,765 ocw jobs," the Hurtig paper stated, "During the same period, for every billion dollars in profits, U.S.-controlled companies created 17 jobs."

The flurry of statistics has confused ordinary Canadians. Almost 50 percent of those questioned in a recent survey were unable to decide whether the trade pact would be good for Canada.

INDOSUEZ-MULTIBONDS

Fonds Commun de Placement Luxembourgeo 39, allée Scheffer Luxembourg.

Distribution des revenus de l'exercice, clôture le 30 septembre 1985.

(coupon ruméro 10)

La politique d'investissement menée au cours de la période du 1es octobre 1986 au 30 septembre 1987 permet la distribution de U.S. \$7.90 à chacune des parts "A" existant au 17 décembre 1987, date à laquelle le coupon iéro 10 sera mis en paiement aux guichets des agents chargés du service

financier cités dans le prospectus d'émission.

Les parts "B" ne donnent pas droit au dividende.

Les parts "B" ne donnent pas droit au dividende.

Les porteurs de parts "A" auront la faculté, jusqu'au 31 junvier 1988, d'utiliser le produit du coupon précité à la souscription de nouvelles parts, sans devoir acquitter les frais d'émission prévus dans le règlement respectif du fonds. Dans ce cas, le réinvestissement se fera sur base de la valeur d'inventaire de la part valable le jour de l'opération. Ces conditions seront également valables pour le montant en espèces qui sera versé en complément du produit de l'encaissement du coupon, pour parfaire à l'unité supérieure le nombre de parts à souscrire.

Banque Dépositaire, Agent Financier à Luxembourg. BANQUE INDOSUEZ LUXEMBOURG 39, allée Scheffer, Luxembourg.

INTERMARKET FUND I

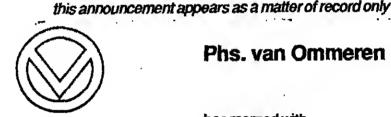
société anonym 2, boulevard Royal

- to approve the accounts of the corporation as at 31st March 1987; to discharge the members of the board of directors and the auditors in office with respect of their duties up to 31st

to elect or reelect directors and anditors of the company;

to decide upon the appropriation of the corporate results.

Shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for this general meeting of shareholders and that resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the shares present or represented. Shareholders are advised that the reports and accounts as well as proxy forms are available upon request at the offices of Banque Internationale a Lorembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Lorembourg and Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, 12, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.



Phs. van Ommeren NV

has merged with



NV Handel- en Industrie-Maatschappij 'Ceteco'

the combination will continue its activities under the name of

Van Ommeren Ceteco NV

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Phs. van Ommeren NV in this transaction.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.



NV Handel- en Industrie-Maatschappij 'Ceteco'

has merged with



Phs. van Ommeren NV

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to N.V. Handel- en Industrie-Maatschappij "CETECO" in this transaction.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

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It has been the best insurance against inflation and times of trouble.

tainly more secure than paper. And now there is a new, simple

More secure than empires, cert-

way to buy it. The new Britannia coin contains one ounce (31.1035 grms) of pure

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4 Mare 1 SI

It is available from all banks and brokers.

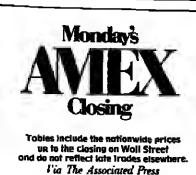
And there are three other coins, which contain half an ounce (15.55 grms), a quarter of an ounce (7.78grms), and one tenth of an ounce (3.11grms) of gold.

Their price, of course, is determined by the current price of gold.

Which, in the long term, has always risen.

The new Britannia from The Royal Mint. THE ROYAL MINT





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Dec. 14, 1987

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AMEX Highs-Lows

NYSE Highs-Lows

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Both specialists and market makes were in Oct. In with field waves going as prices plantaged them a fact the market resis on the as-

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Months stocks reached a free-fall.

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(Continued from first finance page)

Exchange. "But it's nonsense to say the banks that lend money to these market makers reduced or cut off market makers reduced or cut off the parkets."

Making matters worse, some of the banks that lend money to these market makers reduced or cut off market makers reduced or cut off the parkets.

You can never say that you'll never bave a market collapse again." A fierce debate has erupted over whether the October collapse was made worse, and the entire system threatened, by a shortage of capital on the part of certain securities firms that play a key role in the functioning of the exchanges.

These firms are known as "spe-ialists," and are at the heart of the New York and American stock exchanges. They oversee trading. Each is granted exclusive domain over particular stocks. Normally, the speparticular stocks. Normally, the spe-cialists function by matching orders to buy with orders to sell, but they also are to maintain a "fair and orderly" market. When trading is cascading in one direction, it is their duty to try to insure that all inves-tors can make their trades and to tors can make their trades, and to smooth the market by buying when all others are selling or selling when all others are buying. But in resisting the tide, they put their own money at risk in huge snms.

In the electronic over-the-counter market operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, any number of securities dealers can become a "market maker" in a stock by standing ready to buy or sell

those shares to satisfy demand. Both specialists and market makers were hit Oct. 19 with tidal waves scenes, the Federal Reserve Bank of of selling. As prices plunged, every New York stepped in to urge com-share they bought handed them a mercial banks to provide financing loss. The market rests on the as- to stockbrokers and market makers. sumption that as the price falls, buying interest will reappear. But that
Monday, stocks reached a free-fall.

The intervention worked. Now

Stockbotokets and market market
for practice, nnce a stock is shut
down, the specialist has considercertainly had its share of problems.

Customers trying to sell shares

NASDA

it won't happen again. The markets reflect the fundamentals and psychology, and sometimes the psychology gets a little out of whack. rowly averted might have occurred.
The New York Stock Exchange

bas said that no the morning of Oct. 20 the specialists had accumulated about \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion to \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion to \$2 billion to \$1.5 billion to \$2 lated about \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion worth of stock as they sought to satisfy investors who had panicked and sold their shares during the 508-point loss by the Dow Jones industrial average on Monday. Before that, the most stock they had save according to the shad any according to the stock they had save according to the stock they are stock to the stock they had save according to the stock they are stock they are stock to the stock they are stock to the stock they are stock they are stock to the stock they are stock to the stock they are stock to the stock they are stock they are stock to the stock they are stock they are stock to the stock they are stock to the stock they are sto

they had ever owned was about \$400 million, the exchange said.

By all accounts, the specialists were in no condition to handle annther 500-point loss. That is why Oct 20 presented an even graver risk in the market system: The capital the specialists had or could borrow was depleted. Even before that, the markets

had grown far faster than the capi-tal of the specialist firms, slowly reducing their role. Large institutions seeking to buy or sell bun-dreds of thousands of shares realized that such buge orders could swamp specialists, so they initiated a process in which these blocks were handled by big securities

The market's desperate need for money, when some banks threatened to cut back on short-term lending, was resolved by ad hoc government intervention. Bebind the

Dalsy5y DartGe Dto ID OtSwitch Datcoy Datsco

MARKETS: After Collapse of U.S. 'Stock Machine,' Tinkering Lies Ahead

thought is being given to making which trading resumes. This is without demanding and receiving the right in monitor the finances of the brokers. That would likely include the authority to force the bro-kers to alter their practices if the

Fed deemed that necessary.

Two stock trading systems could scarcely be more different than the nges' noisy auction system and the electronic dealer system of the National Association of Securities Dealers' over-the-counter market. But the collapse revealed important weaknesses in both markets: Both were chaotic, and both had periods when investors were unable to make trades. As a result, both are likely to

be overhauled to some extent.

The likely outcome is a blending of the two distinct styles of trading. in which each would take on favorable attributes of the other. It is also likely that more formal and more explicit procedures for halt-

ing and resuming trading in particular stocks will be instituted.

On Oct. 19, and in following days, the specialists on the exchanges were so overwhelmed that many temporarily halted trading in their stocks. So extreme was the rout that around noon on Oct. 20 the New York exchange seriously considered shut-ting down entirely. Many individual stocks were closed.

It was one of the tensest moments of the crisis —and no real guidelines existed on what to do. The decision to close down a particular stock has traditionally been left to the specialist who handles it, buddling with other exchange officials.

where several apparent abuses may

have occurred in October. In one instance, Spear, Leeds & Kelloge, the specialist for the stock of J.P. Morgan & Co., npened Morgan stock at \$47 on Oct. 20; it had closed at \$27.75 the previous day. The price again tumbled in the course of Tuesday's trading.

By contrast, the stock of Gould have recognished by in regardables.

Inc. was opened by its specialist, M.J. Meehan & Co., at \$8 on Oct. 22, from which it rebounded smartly. That opening was far below the closing of \$14.625 the previous day.

In both cases, the gaps between the opening price and the previous close could have proven very prof-itable for the specialist, at the ex-

pense of other investors. Both cases are being investigated by the exchange, sources there have said, and exchange officials are pushing to replace the specialists and hit them with heavy lines.

The stock market collapse has given fresh impetus to long-standing proposals to terminate the specialists' monopoly over specific stocks. Such a proposal would open the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and its counterparts to "competitive" market making in some form - an earmark of the over-the-counter system.

A key aim would be to bring more capital into the system. Presumably, several dealers competing in a stock would have more financial muscle than a single specialist. But 'competition by itself doesn't cure anything," said one senior specialist who asked not to be named. "Look at the over-thecounter market."



Robert Redford as Jay Gatsby: another speculative era.

31/4 31/5 43/6 63/6 55/5 + 1/2 15/4 14 + 1/4 91/6 11/6 + 11/6 43/6 44/6 - 1/4 5 5/6 + 1/2

complained that some dealers ei-ther chose not to answer their tele-phones during the collapse or were so nverwhelmed that many callers ket closer to the exchange system.

could not get through.

The National Association of Securities Dealers has proposed steps to improve its mechanism. One key measure would be to require at least some of its dealers to continue to trade with the public and smonth the markets, even if that meant absorbing some losses - similar to Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, which han-dles 126 stocks and 27 preferred the specialist's function.

Joseph R. Hardiman, president

of the NASD, said the likely nut- shares on the New York exchange.

High Low Stock

The New York Stock Exchange also has taken steps to bolster the capital of specialists, but these measures are stirring a controversy. One way to increase this capital is to allow large brokerages to acquire specialist firms. Currently, specialists range from those that handle two or three stocks to the largest,

ERA: Bull Run Paralleled Jazz Age

(Confinued from Page 1)

banker whn was commerce secretary in the Nixon administration. are now understanding that

that is not the case." Eras do not really end in a day.
They close in stages, with the elements of one age appearing in another. But people remember dramatic events as the symbols of change. Long before the collapse, the '80s were rich with images that seemed in be competing for places in the story of another roaring age. Early on, critics said, the new

Reagan administration set the tone. To the recession year of 1981, the year the government cut social programs and broke a strike by air traffic controllers, black-tie was back in style at the White House and new china was on order for \$209,508.

By 1984, with the economy energized in a time of deregulation and with the Wall Street bull already charging, the spirit had become bi-partisan. Someone coined a new word to describe many of the affluent supporters of Gary Hart, the former Democratic senator from Colurada who wanted in be president. They were "yuppies," young urban professionals, and there were plenty of them. Time Inc. had a hit with a new magazine that focused entirely on the one thing about which they seemed truly passionate: Money. After slow growth in the 1970s, the monthly spurted from 800,000 readers in 1980 to 1.85 million in 1987.

Corporate raiders backed by high-risk, high-yield "junk bonds" put the managers of blue-chip companies on the defensive. Company hunters like T. Boone Pickens, Carl C. Icahn and Irwin L. Jacobs

walked away, as nften as not, without their targets but richer by tens of millions of dollars. In one week in 1985, half a dozen companies worth a billion dollars or more

were on the block. "Greed is all right, by the way,"

the best-known of the takeover profiteers, Ivan F. Boesky, inld a group of business students in 1985.
"I think greed is bealthy. You can be greedy and still feel good about yourself." As it turned out. Mr. Boesky was fallowing his own advice. Accord-

ing to a plea of guilty to criminal insider trading charges by Martin A. Siegel, the handsome young invesument banker who was the confidant of top executives, Mr. Boesky paid for corporate secrets with satchels full of cash.

red

The scandal raised questions about the ethics of the time. But the economics remained unchanged Takeover fever kept going strong.

In 1976 the companies that changed hands had a total value of \$20 billion. Last year that figure was \$173 billion. In the same decade, American companies increased their debt from \$586 billion in \$1.7 trillion.

By this summer, stocks were selling at nearly double the average price/earning ratio that professionals say indicates they are too expensive. But the buying went on. "Everybody was staying for one last drink," said Louis Lowenstein, a finance and law prnfessor at Columbia University.

The market will go up again Takeovers will not end. Young people will still make formnes. But onne of it will seem so simple. Until the next time



This list,

AQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time, , compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 raded securities in terms of dollar value, It is updated twice a year, Via The Associated Press						
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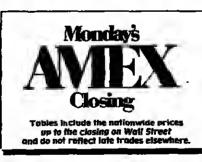
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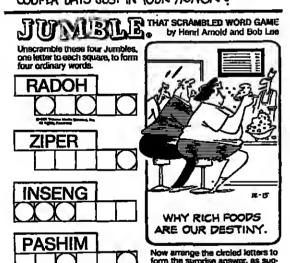
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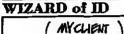
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 14.

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BOOKS

RED DOLL

AFRAID

By Juan Luis Cebrián. Translated by Philip W. Silver. 166 pages. \$15.95. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 9 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

F IFTEEN years earlier, Juan Altamirano had been one of a group of young Madrid intellectuals who put out an irregularly tolerated independent journal and who were arrested from time to time by Franco's police.

"Now I am the police," he reflects in the novel "Red Doll," with a chauffeur waiting downstairs, a red telephone for being important, planning betrayals for the national good." He is an adviser to the democratically elected prime minister, charged with keeping an eye on security matters of special political sensitivity. He is cynical and weary, and his designation by the press as the 13th most influential person in the government gives him both sardonic satisfaction and a pang of selfdoubt

Altamirano is the principal character in the novel, whose theme is the uneasy accommodation of democracy with the old Spanish passions. Its author, Juan Luis Cebrián; is the



editor of Spain's leading newspaper, El Paisarchitects of what, a dozen years after Franco's

death, is still called the Democratic Transition; This gives the bleak tone of "Red Doil". significance it might otherwise not have. As a tale of conspiracy, political murder and an enigmatic love affair in a Graham Greene like mode, it is thin, barely this side of awkward, and set back by a tinny translation. As a portrait of a still-unresolved national mood, it

is more suggestive. Its most remarkable depiction is of the tronbled conscience among those who knew the exhilaration, along with the risks, of being the democratic opposition under a dictatorship. Now, m power, they find themselves using amoral and contorted methods to defend the new democracy against attack from extreme left and right

The conspiratorial miasma is such that the murderers of an emissary of ETA, the Basque terrorist group, could be fellow-ETA members a foreign intelligence service, right-wing agents in the Spanish police or military bent upon eliminating an ETA leader or, more complicatedly, upon preserving a state of bloodshed in Spain that could at some point lead to a military coup.

In the days of the illegal opposition, in the 1960s and early 1970s, it was not uncommon to be a Spaniards speculate, more or less in these "We shall miss Franco when he is words: "We shall miss Franco when he is gone." The sense of purpose, the sense of incurring a certain amount - not a lethal amount — of danger, the splendid cleanliness of a still-to-be occupied future; all these were exhilarating and wonderfully free of any need.

for the burdens of accommodation.

Altamirano, the jaded democrat, feels betrayed by what in another society might be the normal grubbiness of everyday life and politics. If he represents the author's own distillusion, the reader may conclude that perhaps, in the most ironic of ways, Franco is not en

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

HERE is no reason in after 12. . N-B3, Hubner I principle to object to hypressed him to do so by captur-brid openings, but the elements ing with 13 QxP! After 13 Q-really have to go together. The N3ch; 14 K-R1, QxP; 15 N-Q5!, game between the West Ger-NxN; 16 PxN. White had obmen grandmaster Robert tained a powerful passed QP.
Hübner and the Yugoslav Ljubojevic could not force
grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubosimplification by 16. . B-K4? jevic in the Interpolis Interna- because 17 BxB, QxB; 18 Ntional Tournament in Tilburg, K41, R-Q1; 19 Q-B5, N-Q51, 20 the Netherlands is a case in Q-N6!, B-B4; 21 QR-K1! point. Ljubojevic combined the would produce a morass from Najdorf and Dragon Varia- which Black could not free himself. Hübner let his queen file because 22. Q-B5 but the result was lagging debe trapped by 16. R-Q1; 17 would be crushed by 23 P-B3!, velopment. When Hübner Q-B7!, R-Q2 because he had BxP (or 23. QxP; 24 N-K2; chose the positional 6 B-K2 foreseen that 18 QR-N1, QxR; Q-N5; 25 NxB, NxN; 26 Q-N5; 25 NxB, N

diverged from the standard Minite an end game where his Najdorf-Dragon with 6. P-K4 to create a hybrid Najdorf-Dragon with 6. P-Ljubojevic's alternative KN3. But then what was the Najdorf 5. P-QR3 good for? One disadvantage was that, one disadvantage was that, after 3 P-B4, Ljubojevic could not produce a punishing pin but the Najdorf S. QNP? 10 N-R4, Q-R6 plus two minor pieces would (10. Q-N5; 11 P-B3, Q-R4; outweigh Black's outern plus B2. Ljubojevic should have the standard White an end game where his QRch) 24 R-QRchl
Yet his tricky 22. P-KR4!; 23 P-B3, P-R5 let him eagher that Piper the loss of a piece because Hübner could not play 24. N-K2? P-R6; 25 R-B2, PxPch; 26 K-N1 (26 RxP, B-R6; 27 R-N1, BxR forces mate), BxRch which gains Black a rook.

After 24 PxB, B-R6; 25 R-Charles and plus two minor pieces would could have a plus two minor pieces would have.

Black heavy material.

Ljubojevic, instead of proceeding with orthodox Dragon RxB; 24 Q-K6ch ends all resistance. So be gave up the exbange, with two pawns for it theme with 9. .P-K4?!, but after 10 N/4-K2, he faced lack of development of his minor pieces.

On 11. .PxP; 12 BxP, Ljubojevic did not want to lose more time in running after the QNP with 12. .Q-N3ch; 13 K-R1, QxP; 14 N-R4, Q-N5 (or

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14. . .Q-N4; 15 P-B4!); 15 P-B3, Q-R4; 16 BxP. However,

K3, QxP?, 10 N-R4, Q-R6 plus two minor pieces would (10. .Q-N5; 11 P-B3, Q-R4; outweigh Black's queen plus 12 N-KB51, PxN?; 13 B-N6 two pawns.

The Yugoslav could not move his knight. For example, traps the queen a different way); 19. N-KA7; 20 QR-K1!, P-12 N-N6, QxBP; 13 N-B2, Q-Q; B3 (20. .NxB?; 21 R-K8ch, for a coffee-house trap such 37; 14 R-QA Q-R4; 15 N-R Costs Pair, 22 R-R6; 23 R-R6; 25 R-R6; 26 R-R6; 27 R-

14 B-Q4, Q-R4; 15 NxR costs B-B1; 22 B-R61, Q-R6; 23 P- 30 RxQ?, R-K8mate. When Black heavy material Q61 forces mate); 21 BxN, that hope was lost, he gave up.



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WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS

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Commented by Section Sections tome and the occupy series Seattle tost the occupy series Seattle and the Bears in Crucago next softward much needed morners to m of hope of with the up a added to the playetts. The Bronces did not surrender The means are selected to get with the drove selected to get with a month of the selected to selected the selected to selected the selected to selected the selected to selected the select Winds in a with 25 500 out let and then these are onside bick Seattle concred : 1. But had taken the Seahawks a

Manual Bonne, Cur: Warner's yadracapping 2 [2 mins 35 s and line for a 10 second-period lead. We we making out in the first of kne sprinted up the muddle to II yards before completing to II yards before completing pass to Paul Shans; and Daryl lum to put the ball inside the from I. Kieg's three-yard pass play Buler, with 22 seconds left. and the lead to 14-0.

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Ling fambled a snap at his own se SCOREBOAR

Football

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Hockey

SPORTS

Seahawks Tighten Race in AFC West

By Michael Wilbon Washington Part Service SEATTLE — Even though only two weeks remain before the National Football League playoffs, it wouldn't make sense for one of its teams to establish itself as the American Football Conference title favorite. It wouldn't make across midfield, and Denver's pre-occupation with Warner and Largest burst the Response on the next the Response of the next the the favorite. It wouldn't make sense, in this season of little reason, for Denver to come into the Kingdome and put erratic, frantic Seattle out

As if the AFC wasn't confused enough already, the Seahawks added to the mess Sunday night, turning

NFL ROUNDUP

the performance of a lifetime from warterback Dave Krieg into a 28ictory over the Broncos. Seattle's actory pushed its record to 8-5, tied with San Diego, a in Kansas City drew 63,834, the

Coming after two disappointing

Steelers 20, Chargers 16: In San
losses, the victory sends Seattle
against the Bears in Chicago next

The send of the

The Broncos did not surrender their fourth straight loss, committed quietly. They drove 84 yards to get live turnovers and Vince Abbott Kansas City's defense, led by linebacker Aaron Pearson, devied Morross Allen on this first-neriod goal-line plunge. Winder's two-yard run with 25 seckick. Seattle covered it.

But it had taken the Scahawks a while to get going. Curt Warner's 3-wyard run capping a 12-play 55-yard drive for a 7-0 second-period lead. With time running out in the first half, Krieg sprinted up the middle for 17 yards before completing passes to Paul Skansi and Daryl Turner to put the ball inside the Bronco 5. Krieg's three-yard pass Tampa Bay its sixth straight loss. to Ray Butler, with 22 seconds left,

> ter. Winder went 11 yards for a 159 yards and two touchdowns to touchdown, and a few plays later power Los Angeles to its fifth Krieg fumbled a snap at his own straight victory. (UPI, AP)

> > Football

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NFL Standings

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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hockey

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NHL Standings

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8 5 0 .615 347 299 Cotroit 0 5 0 .615 254 254

39; Elway responded two plays lat-er with a TD pass to Rick Massie. But the Seahawks didn't mope, -who threw 40 yards to Butler for an easy flea-flicker touchdown and a 21-14 lead with 5:50 left in the third quarter. Elsewhere:

Chiefs 16, Raiders 10: In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Kenney threw a 67-yard TD pass to Carlos Carson and Nick Lowery kicked three field goals to pace the Chiefs.

half-game behind Denver in the mad, mad AFC West.

Quarterback John Elway, who had taken the Broncos to four straight victories, turned a 14-0 ry and was held to one yard on these carries "We were setting straight victories, turned a 14-0 halftime deficit into a tic early in the third quarter. But Krieg, who completed 23 of 33 for 238 yards and three touchdowns, tossed two short scoring passes thereafter — while Seahawk defense solved Eidown the hype was to shut him down.

Sunday with much needed momendefense and rushing touchdowns by
turn and hopes of wrapping up a
wild card to the playoffs.

defense and rushing touchdowns by
quarterback Mark Malone and
Frank Pollard, The Chargers, in Frank Pollard. The Chargers, in

missed all three field-goal tries. Cardinals 27, Giants 24: In St. onds left and then tried an onside Louis, Vai Sikahema scored on a 76-yard punt return and set up a second TD with a 48-yard kickoff return to help the 6-7 Cardinals remain in wild-card contention.

Lions 20, Buccaneers 10: In Tampa, Florida, linebacker Jimmy Williams set up 10 points with a 48yard interception return and a deflected punt to help Detroit hand

Rams 33, Falcons 0: In Anabeim, upped the lead to 14-0. California, league rushing leader.

Deriver revived in the third quarCharles White carried 29 times for

Basketball

EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic Division W L Pct.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

U.S. College Results

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Horvard \$1. Branders 47
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Maryville ITens.) \$6. Centre \$8
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Brodlay \$7. N. Illinois 78
Cleveland \$1. 162, Youngstown \$1. 75
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SOUTHWEST

Transition

unter Mott Bohr, Plo punter, Activated Matt Burn, Macher, quar-GREEN BAY—Walved Alon Risher, quar-mont Activated Lee Merris, wide receiver,

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NBA Standings



denied Marcus Allen on this first-period goal-line plunge. The Chiefs held Los Angeles to 88 yards rushing; the Raiders had been averaging 162 yards a game on the ground.

Woman Jockey Blazes Trail to Winner's Circle

NEW YORK — Imagine someone 24 years old who is 4 feet 10 inches (1.47 meters) tall and weighs 100 pounds (45.4 kilograms). Normal social indignities being what they are, such a person would prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times to prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times the prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times the prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times the prohably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an 110 card several dozen times the prohably have endured the prohab 1.D. card several dozen times too many.

Add to that the occupational hazard of riding thousand-pound thoroughbred racehorses for a living, and this same person might have interesting things to say about the follies of appearance.

Finally, say this person is a woman - the most successful female ever in a sport that is still largely a male bastion — and you have Julie Krone, the current leader among all jockeys at this fall's Meadowlands meeting. Last summer, Krone was the leading inder at Monmouth Park. During the past weekend she

won the two feature races at Aqueduct - the Gallant Fox and Gravesend Handicaps - and the Winter Quarters Handicap at the Meadow-lands. When she rides full time in New York beginning in January, it will be the biggest step up in a career that began seven years ago. To any jockey, to any lover of the sport,

this matter of appearances has little to do with semantics and everything to do with performance. How you are regarded in the paddock by owners and trainers determines what mounts you are likely to be given. The fact that Krone is a woman has compounded the fundamentally difficult task of getting the horses she needs to ride her way to the top. That she is already well on her way — Krone has more than 1,000 career victories and earnings more than \$4 million - perhaps says more about her than about any current trends in racing.

Trainers talk about Krone's exceptional ability to keep her pose on a moving horse. Hard-hitten about the task of driving a horse through the stretch, Krone talks about how beautiful it is "in the middle of all that speed and power to have this picture that I do from where I sit, of just hands and a horse's mane." Krone's athletic ability is already something of a legend.

trainer. Klesaris heads the Meadowlands di- when she tries to make the same jump.

vision of horses trained by his brother Robert, who has stables at several tracks and who was the leading trainer at the Meadowlands in 1985 and 1986 and at Monmouth in 1987. The Klesarises are among a handful of trainers and owners who now regularly steer their horses to Krone because she can do the job.

Krone's aggressiveness is a mix of both savvy and determination. She talks about the importance of being "suave" in a race and also about what's required to drive a horse between others when no openings seem to exist. "You watch the hand a stick is being used with," she said recently. "If a jock is whipping with his left hand and then switches to his right, you can anticipate that his horse will then move slightly left, and it's there you take your risk — drive to the slight opening you know will be coming on the right side."

But love of horses gives her a power beyond muscle and drive. In the words of Kle-

saris, Krone "has a great hands-to-horse abil-

ity. There is a chemistry there."

Krone talks to horses—and dreams about them. In many respects, riding is being a good passenger, taking what the horse gives you rather than forcing on him something he will resist. "If you go 10 paces and the horse starts to get nervous, you don't try to hold him then — you give right away," she said.

Her dreams? "Well," she said with a laugh.

"I had one recently where I was beating a horse in the stretch, it was cold and it was in the rain. And the horse talked to me. 'Are you nuis? he said to me. The dream was about how tolerant horses really are."

progressively up from smaller tracks, Krone has endured the dangers of a dangerous trade. She broke her back in a fall in 1980, and, most recently, tore knee cartilage when a horse bucked in the starting gate and twisted her foot in a stirrup. The significance for her is only that these things happen. In spite of a history of slights — and occasional fights — over her sex, she has always been a jockey first and last. As the Meadowlands meet winds down, she

is in a neck-and-neck race with Chris Antley for top jockey honors. Antley, who used the "She is an extremely talented, gutsy and New Jersey circuit as a springboard to New aggressive rider," said Steve Klesaris, the York, knows how difficult it will be for Krone

"It will be like going from high school to college," Antley said. "All the top riders are there and everyone has their customers. It will be a matter of personality. She's always had the talent, but the single most important thing about her is that she does have the personality

In racing's world of appearances, that doesn't always add up to an Eclipse Award, but it's almost as important.



Julie Krone .. Just hands and a horse's mane."

A Seemingly Charmed Industry Takes Market Plunge in Stride

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Two months after the stock market crash wiped out half a trillion dollars of the nation's wealth, those who work in the multibillion-dollar sports industry are in broad agreement that the immediate impact on athletes and athletics was limited, that the short-range fallout has been negligible and that even in the face of a its \$240 million value in the crash. agers generally dismissed the im- leisure-time industry analyst for possible recession the long-term

outlook remains bright. The market news on Oct. 19 produced moans in National Football League locker rooms as players were returning to work after a costly three-week strike. But interviews with dozens of players, agents, fi-nancial advisers and others indicate that comparatively few highpaid athletes or wealthy sports executives had significant stock holdings, that many of these who did had gotten out of the market before then and that most of those who remained had plenty in reserve

to cushion their losses. "It certainly didn't put any hole in our vault," said Jim Irsay, the vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Colts. He helped his father, Robert, the club's owner, celebrate their good fortune two weeks after the crash by signing Eric Dickerson, the running back they had obtained from the Los Angeles Rams, to a series of four one-year contracts worth \$4.5 million.

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Price 7-151-316 Rebounds: Cleveland 43 (Williams, Doubherty, Corbin 7). Los Angeles 41 (Green 11). Assists: Cleveland 25 (Ehlo 7). Los Angeles 24 (E. Johnson 8). Mahon's holdings at profitable levels before the collapse. Craig James, the New England Patriot running back, said he, too, cleaned up on the crash, earning a six-ligure profit covering short sales he had made just a few weeks before. There were, to be sure, some los-

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr. ers. Leon Hess, the New York Jet \$50 million, according to union of ample, Hess's holdings declined by a franchises collapsed during the the industry's economic importance owner who is also chairman of ficials, who said that if the fund total of \$175 million from their high 1930s, for example, and attendance tance since; By regularly riveting owner who is also chairman of ficials, who said that if the fund total of \$175 million from their high Amerada Hess and owns almost remained at the Black Monday leving In July, but were worth about \$200 million of its shares, took a \$65 cl next spring, when benefits are set million at recent price levels, about

> were affected was in their pension funds. The NFL players' fund, for example, lost about \$40 million of The decline will not affect player pact of such losses on active play-PaineWebber, who echoed a widely pensions, however, because the ers, noting that pension funds held belief that the sports business fund had been overfunded by that represented long-term investments is virtually recession-proof. amount. But the owners point out that would have years to recover He and others recall the 1930s, that they had offered to give the and had no immediate implications for example, as a time when Amerias part of a proposed-contract set-

mum of \$168 a month. Despite such potential cuts for

million loss when the oil company's for the following 12 months, paystock dropped by \$7.50 a share, a
quarter of its previous value.

One area where many athletes

were affected was in their nemion. Sports industry executives also

> those already retired, money man-ing," said Lee Isgur, a games and PaineWebber, who echoed a widely

the cars, and a round or square

deck of hair is left on top.
Pasquale Gallo of Astor Place

Hair Design Salon in Greenwich

Village says he invented the style.

The Mushroom is definitely a

personal statement," he said. "It

at major league baseball games de-clined from an average of 9.2 million spending men in the coveted 18-49 a year in the decade through 1929 to age group, sports has become an indispensible marketing engine for 8.1 million in the 1930s.

Even so, the drop in attendance other businesses, represented a decline of only 12.7 Even in a reces percent at a time when many businesses were suffering far greater that sports is, indeed, a charmed

one of the nation's largest and fast- hard pressed to recover later. est-growing industries. A recent

Even in a recession, industry ex-

ecutives say, sports will thrive. "Nobody is folding their tents," losses, lending credence to the view said Gerald Dominus, a CBS vice president, who suggested that companies that trimmed their advertis-It is seen as even more charmed ing budgets in a recession would now that sports has evolved into lose market shares they would be

His comments were echoed by 540 million surplus to the players on players spending power: --- cans flocked to movies and sports study concluded that sports are corporate executives who undertundent the players had spurned.

Money managers point out that events as solace from the ravages of many of those who lost money in the the Great Depression.

Study concluded that sports are corporate executives who undertundent that sports are contract set of the gross many of those who lost money in the the Great Depression. national product in 1986, making it the nation's 25th largest industry. cio, for example, who is in charge the nation's 25th largest industry. themeat the players had spurned.

The major league baseball players' pension fund lost more than

That had been a year or so ago. For exby the record. Several fragile NFL

The distance of the players had spurned.

The major league baseball players' pension fund lost more than

The distance of the players had spurned.

The view is not strictly supported the nation's 25th largest industry.

The finding actually understates eral Motors, which spends a third of its network advertising budget on sports programming, said he expected no cutback as a result of the

crash. Guarascio also agreed with Henry Brehn, who supervises about 60 sponsored tennis and other tournaments for ProServ, that companies would not cancel event sponsorships in a recession. Sponsorship arrangements, they said, represent long-range marketing strategies taking years to build up associations between a product and a given event and are not abandoned lightly.

There have, to be sure, been re-ports of some adverse effects attributable to the crash, including a few cancellations of ski weekends in Utah, a softening of the market for yachts in Newport, Rhode Island, and a cutback in the number of big sports bets in Nevada.

But Isgur, the PaineWebber analyst, dismisses such spending cutbacks as limited to "BMW types," who for all their conspicuous consumption constitute a tiny minority of the consuming public.

With the possible exception of major gifts for stadium construction and the like, college fund-raisers say they expect no cutbacks in contributions to collegiate athletic programs. According to George A. Brakeley 3d, the president of the fund-raising consultant firm Bra-keley, John Pryce Jones, economic conditions have no effect on gifts

"The only thing that counts," he said, "is how well the football team

Numbers, Haircuts, Etc.: Fads Still All the Rage By David Falkner leges and nearly all high schools, limited by budget constraints, can only order by standard sizes." room. As with Bosworth's Mothe tacitum Boston Celtic center, hawk, the skull is shaved to above has been wearing 00. Three other NBA players — Kevin Duck-worth of Portland, Benoit Benja-

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Several years ago, Michael Jordan, the highflying forward of the Chicago Bulls, decided that he needed more room in the seat of his panis. For the sake of comfort, not style, he had two inches added to the rise in his basektball shorts and four inches added to their length. Whether he intended to or not, be started a trend, one of several - in fashious, hair styles and uniform numbers -

that are sweeping the world of basketball. Fads in sports are usually tied to the need to emulate successful figures of the moment, but they

are also rooted in the need for self-expression, flamboyance and individualism. "There is no doubt that people copy superstars," said Mike Merkel, product manager of Sandk-nit-MacGregor, the Wisconsin

sporting-goods firm that manufactures uniforms for the National Basketball Association and many colleges and high schools. Jordan's baggy shorts are an example. Though they have been on the market only a short time, they make up two percent of total sales — "a significant figure," Merkel said, "because many col-

A better way to measure star appeal, Merkel said, is to look at

uniform numbers. "We sell approximately 50,000 numbered basketball jerseys a year," he said. "Of that number,

50 percent are divided among just

to emulate successful figures, but they are also rooted in the need for selfexpression, flamboyance and individualism.

Fads in sports are usually tied to the need

four numbers: 23 (Michael Jor- is drastic, different, If you are put dan's number), 33 (Larry Bird's),

32 (Magic Johnson's) and 21 (Dominique Wilkins's). The really magic number is definitely Jordan's -30 percent of all sales are for his number alone." Not all current trends, howev-

er, are so directly attributable to hero worship. When Jim McMa-hon, the Chicago Bear quarter-back, and Brian Bosworth, the rookie Seattle Seahawk linebacker, adopted spiky hair styles, they were following, not setting, a

A haircut now popular among

off, offended, so be it."
For football players, the style is also practical, "because you can comfortably fit a football helmet over it," Gallo said.

By far the most enigmatic of current fads is the slowly but steadily increasing popularity of the number 00. The number was first worn during the 1960s hy Jim Otto of the Oakland Raiders. There was no significant wave of imitators then, and it was banned when professional football standardized numbers by positions in

According to Merkel, "at least 100 players out there in four-year colleges are wearing it, too, and probably a lot more in junior colleges and high schools." Jeffrey Leonard, the San Francisco outfielder, is the first major league baseball player to wear 00.

min of the Los Angeles Clippers and Johnny Moore of New Jersey — wear 00; a fourth who did,

Tony Campbell, was cut earlier

this season by Detroit.

John Davidson, a former New York Ranger goalie, wore it for a Moore, a point guard, ac-

knowledged copying Parish. "I kind of got the number from him — he could play the game," Moore said. "He might not talk much, but when you see those double zeros coming at you watch out. He does exactly what he's supposed to do on the court."

Parish said years ago that he started wearing 00 in high school, "because we didn't have enough numbered shirts to go around, so my shirt was called double zero. I liked it, so I kept it."

by boosters.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Flamengo Wins Brazilian Soccer Title

FAR WEST Long Beach St. 117, Loyela (Callt.) 113, 01 Regis 77, Fort Lewis 74 RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Flamengo won its fourth Brazilian soccer title here Sunday, beating International of Porto Alegre, 1-0, amid torrential rain and before a crowd of 90,000.

The only goal came in the 18th minute, when Andrade rushed into the goal area and made a perfect side pass to Bebeto, who slid the ball home. The game ended the tournament between the 16 first-division teams. Flamengo and International had drawn, 1-1, in their first match the previous Sunday in Porto Alegre.

Hussein Takes 3d Honolulu Marathon HONOLULU (AP) - Undeterred by rain, wind and a strong field,

Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya on Sunday coasted to his third straight victory in the Honolulu Marathon. Hussein was clocked in 2 hours, 18 minutes, 26 seconds, the first time

he has not broken the course record (he ran a 2:12:08 in 1985 and a 2:11:44 in 1986). Gidamis Shahanga of Tanzania, the 1978 Commonwealth Games champion, finished second in 2:19:36. He and Hussein were the only runners to break 2:20.

Britz, offensive tockle, on injured reserve,
NOCKEY
Notional Hockey Leasus
HARTFORD—Assigned Doug Jorvis, Canter, to Binghamton at the American Hockey
Leasue as an assistant coach and player, Carla Beurskens of the Netherlands also became a three-time Honolulu champion, taking the women's division in 2:35:11, failing to lower the women's course record of 2:31:01 that she set in 1986. Beurskens was followed by 1985 Boston Marathon women's winner Lisa Weidenbach in

Quotable

 Denver Bronco quarterback John Elway, who played one summer in the New York Yankee organization, on the baseball-football career of Bo Jackson: "I can't imagine making all that money and playing all year and not having time to spend it." (LAI)

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Pitisburgh 20, Son Diego 14
Detroit 28, Tampo Boy 10
J.A. Royas 23, Atlanto 0
Secrits 28, Demore 21 A Section of the sect 200

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

- Zezel (11). Huffman (1), Smith (5), Croven (9): MacLean 2 (14). Ellett (5). State on goal; Philodelphio (on Reddick) 147-11—32; Winni-

peg (on Haxiati) 12-17-13-42.
Toronio 1 8 8-1
4 1 8-5
Chicago
Yaive 2 (23), T. Murray 2 (4), Ludzik (2);
Leeman 111), Short on soci: Toronio (on Pang) 8-14-9-3); Chicago (on Wreage!) 17-9-8-34.

European Soccer

CDLLEGE

SLIPPERY ROCK-Named George

SPANISH FIRST OIVIEION

Los Points: Reol Modrid 35; Atletico de Modrid 3

Peints: Reol Modrid 35; Atletico de Modrid 21; Reol Sociedad 19; Validadeld 17; Zarogozo, Athletic de Bilboo 16; Cetto, Burcelana, Oscaura, Castis 15; Vatencia, Gillon 14; Sevilla, Español 13; Betts, Mallerco, Murcio 10; Los Palmos 9; Loerones 7; Sobadel 6.

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Nieuwendyk 4 119), McDonald 12), Mullen
1141, Loob 1181; Donn (11, Sbats en seal; Cal1141, Loob 1

Upstaged by Raisa WASHINGTON — Rocald Washington — Rocald Sighed, "Mikhail is really a nice guy." That's the point. When she came she didn't want tea, she wanted ed coffee, I had to go out in the birther and make a fresh not."

Nancy punched her pillow with humor," the president went on. Nancy punched her pillow again.

"Why are you doing that?" Ronald asked "I can't be-

lieve it. I was publicly up-staged by a com-munist." Nancy namist." Nancy said, hitting her pillow once

"You're just imagioing Burnwase thiogs," Ronald said. "Raisa wouldn't upstage you."

"Where do you get this Raisa stuff from?" Nancy demanded. "Well, he calls me Ronnie, and I call him Mikhail, so I don't see anything wrong with calling her Raisa, and the two of them calling you Nancy. That is what summits are all about."

she humiliated me and she did it on you know more than Raisa does."

"No one could humiliate you, to visit the Kremlin? Are you still were locked up is meetings all day and you had no idea what was

going on outside."
"What did she do?" "For one thing she wouldn't let me know if she was coming to tea or not. I had egg on my face when I couldn't tell the press what time she it's more difficult for women to was arriving.

when it comes to their ten."

Napoleonic Flintlock Sold

United Press International LILLE, France - A New York antiques dealer paid \$146,000 at an auction for a miniature flintlock rifle with a barrel decorated with do? tiny bees that once belonged to "You're the president of the Napoleon II, also known as the United States. My question to you king of Rome. Alexander Acevedo is, are you going to keep allowing also bought a lace veil used at the Russians to pull the wool over

kitchen and make a fresh pot." "It doesn't matter. We signed an intermediate-range missile treaty. I "He's feisty but he has a sense of never thought the Russians would

> Nancy said, "I knew you'd take her side instead of mine.

"You're overreacting, Nancy." "You don't know about the tour of the White House I gave her with the TV cameras covering us." "How could Raisa upstage you in your own house?"

"She kept straightening my paintings," Nancy cried. "And ev-ery time I told her an historical fact about the White House she topped me with two I didn't know. I'm sire the KGB briefed her on every piece of furniture on the ground floor."
Ronnie acted shocked, "I didn't

know this or I would have demandconventional forces."

"You're just saying that because you want to go to sleep," Nancy said, punching her pillow again. "Look, when we go to Moscow you can get back at her. You can be ate for tea and we'll get the CIA to "I don't care what you call her, help you bone up on the Kremlin so

Suppose she doesn't invite me

ancy."

"How would you know? You treaty?" "Probably not," Ronald said. "You're just saying that so I'll

shut up." "You're taking this too hard Nancy. Men understand peace, but realize what is at stake. If you and "You know how Russians are Raisa don't hit it off, it doesn't mean the end of the world. But if

Mikhail and I don't - it does."
"Every time Raisa Gorbachev saw reporters she broke away from me and talked to them. She never stopped pushing me aside to look into the TV cameras. I don't call that glasnost."

"So what do you want me to

Henry Bernstein's Theatrical Life

French dramatists of his day. He wrote 50 plays between 1900 and his death in 1953. He did not, like his contemporary Sacha Guitry, take to the boards to impersonate his leading men, but he was al-ways "on," though off stage.

A dandy in the mundane whirl, he gave a continuous performance for more than half a century. His private life was not private. Among his mistresses were Coco Chanel and for a long spell Eve Curie, the daughter of Marie.

With the enormous amount of source material available it is astonishing that no biography of Bernsteio has appeared. But Georges Bernstein-Grubert, his daughter, has completed a life of her father due out in the spring.

Born in Paris in 1876, he was the son of a Jewish financier who married the heiress of an American banker. He attended the ex-clusive Lycee Condorcet, where the future author Robert de Flers and the future automobile manufacturer André Citroen were fellow pupils. The three remained close after their schooling. When he was still in his teens,

the Dreyfus case shook France. As proud of his origins as an Old Testament warrior, Bernstein defended his race on all occasions. Hostesses were forced to take sides and certain salons were closed to him, but he reacted with sardonic indifference. In a pro-Dreyfus salon, he made the acntance of Marcel Proust, who admired his coorage. Wheo Proust went into seclusion to write, is was Bernstein who recommended that he line his study

with cork to work undisturbed. When called for military service Bernstein, exasperated by barracks restraints and motivated by a romance, fled to Brussels with a young girl and from there denounced his army superiors in the Paris press, a scandal that was of long life.

During his Belgian exile be wrote his first play, "Le Marche," and with characteristic assurance mailed it to Andre Antoine. founder of the Theatre Libre, who

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry Bernstein

When Bernstein's unauthorized leave was forgiven and be returned to Paris he found himself 8

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Paris herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune playwright much in demand.

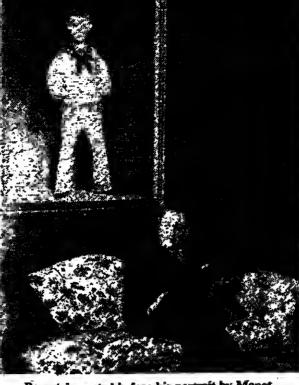
In 1911 the Comedie-Française accepted his play "Après moi!" This official recognition of an author who had deserted the colors infuriated Leon Dandet, editor of the relentlessly anti-Semitic "Action Française," who organized manifestations to halt its performances. Its premiere was the scene of a riot and when the play was repeated there were more disturbances. It was withdrawn.

Bernstein plays have a definite character and so they are easily caricatured. He wrote of the greed for money, the greed for power and the battle of the sexes, ever fascinating subjects. He had mas-tered a direct line of stagecraft, leading his sensational plots to logical conclusions. His big scenes were irresistible to stars for their histrionic opportunities.

World War L, in which he served at the front and as an aviator, did not interrupt his output. On a brief leave he married a beautiful young lady, Antoinette Martin, despite her parents' protests. They had heard of his reputation as a womanizer.

After the armistice he leased a theater, the Gymnase, and a younger generation of talents — including Gaby Morlay, Pierre Blanchar, Charles Boyer and Claude Dauphin - played there. Aware of the changed tastes, he introduced topical references. He wrote and produced an anti-Nazi play during the phony war. The Nazis threatened him, but by the time they reached Paris he had left for New York. Leon Blum, when a drama crit-

ic, accorded him glowing notices for his stagecraft, but he was the target of ferocious enemies. The anti-Semitie press, then oumerous and shrill, never let up. He took the attacks in his broad stride. reveled in disputes and exchanged fire with his detractors. He is conspicuous in a recent documentary film on ducling in France, "Yes, it is Bernstein again," remarks the commentator. "Someone else has



Bernstein seated before his portrait by Manet.

the spotlight, entering into heated arguments with his countrymen and others. André Maurois had defended the Vichy government in Life magazine and Bernstein replied in the New York Herald Tribune, condemning Pétain as a traitor and prediction that Charles de Gaulle would be France's eventual savior.

At a smart dinner party, Frederick Lonsdale, the author of witty comedies, remarked that the United States would do well to stay out of the war. Bernstein rose from his chair to slap the Englishman's face, but Lonsdale ducked. Then Bernstein pompously ordered the wretch to meet him at dawn at the Central Park mall. As Lonsdale always slept until noon he failed to show up, but a set of gossip columnists had gathered. This non-event made headlines.

After the liberation be was back in Paris with a set of new

plays, with stars in the leading roles, drew full houses and th critics of both left and right intoned their well-known laments. Once again they announced that his work was old hat. He responded by prancing to the familiar times. At least one thing in Paris hadn't changed.

Shortly after the premiere of "Evangeline," his last play, which he dedicated to Evangeline Bruce, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, I interviewed him. He had made the office of his theater his residence, working and sleeping there. He received modishly like an actor holding court in his dressing room, clad in a Sulka psjama suit. He was an imposing personality, tall and of military posture. There was an aggressive force in his long, lined face with its hawkish nose. Over 70, he had a head of impeccably barbered silver bair. After a few pleasant-

latest contribution in Le Figaro. His new play was in six acts. "One more act than Racine."

wrote the critic.
"Racinel" Bernstein exclaimed, rolling his eyes in easta-sy, "His incomparable perfection! His concise dramaturgy! His po-etic eloquence! He has been my inspiration always!" Among American writers, he

had good words for Hemingway, O'Neill and Dreiser. He was impressed by Jean Genet's literary quality but deplored his materals. He had known Zola. "A great spirit! Great spirit in

the public area. The part he played in Dreyfus's defense has made him an immortal. As a novelist he was a long writer, not a master." More than 30 years after his

death, Bernstein's work is being re-examined. Several playwrights of note have admitted their debt to his sense of form: Marcel Achard, Steve Passeur, Bernard Zimmer and, curiously enough, Jean-Paul Sartre.

Last year Alain Resnais made a film from his play "Mélo." which was composed in the cinematic manner. The motion picture version prospered in France and abroad. Now there is a revival of another of his plays, "Le Secret," which has just opened at the Thé-aire Montparnasse.

First seen in 1913, it tells of the apparently contented and charming wife of a painter. But the woman is full of hate and hostility. She seeks to destroy the marriage of a newlywed couple, but is nmasked. Her noble husband forgives her and promises to cure her of her pathological urge to do

harm. Anny Duperey, an actress of presence and versatility, imper-sonates the Janus-faced villamess with superb nuance and polished style. The play has been sagaciously cast and there is a remarkable characterization of the blundering bridegroom by Fabrice Luchini.

The ingenious staging by Andreas Voussinas, a disciple of Lee Strasberg who conducts an acting school in Paris, transforms the script into brilliant theater, providing evidence that Bernstein at

PEOPLE

Lorin Maazel to Take Permanent Post in Paris ()

The American conductor Lorin Maszel was named Monday to be music director of the Orchestre National de France, and said he thought the role was his destiny. Maazel, 57, will take on the new job in August, while continuing as music director at the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. In 1977 Maazel became the orchestra's principal guest conductor. The Orchestre National, founded in 1953, has been without a full-time conductor since 1973. Roland Faure, president of Radio France, also announced that the French conductor and composer Pierre Boulez will become the orchestra's "consultant for special events."

Bob Geldof returned to London Sunday after 8 12-day tour of Ethiopia and Mozambique and warned of another famine. "We may see again those horrendous pictures and believe me if you do see them your conscience will be twinged," (t he said. Relief organizations, such as Geldof's own Band-Aid, are frustrated because wars in both nations have blocked efforts to get food to the starving. Geldof says he asked for a cease-fire the day he left Ethiopia.

ø

Beron Hans Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kaszon, the Swiss multimillionaire looking for a permanent home for his 1,200piece private art collection now in-Lugano, said Monday he would announce the name of the recipient. next year. Thyssen spoke to reporters at the inauguration of an exhibition of 50 of the Old Masters be-longing to his collection at the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Madrid.

A 41-year-old restaurant owner from Dublin outlasted 147 other gamblers over three days of play to-win \$132,000 in an open poker game in Las Vegas. Lorenzo Fus-ciandi became the first non-American ever to win an event in the T annual Grand Prix poker tourna. ment at the Golden Nugget Casino.a week-long, 16-game competition.

The Duchess of York, the wife of. Britain's Prince Andrew, won berhelicopter pilot's wings on Mon-day, fulfilling a yow made on the eve of her wedding last year.

plays and some old ones at the ries he launched into a fiery dia-Theatre des Ambassadeurs. The uribe on a derogatory notice of his ries he launched into a fiery diabaptism of the son of Napoleon your eyes?" and a collection of his toys, the lot going for \$24,000. Ronald replied, "Of course not, my little babushka." In Manhattan, he was soon in **AUTOS TAX FREE** INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MOVING TRASCO GERMANY, Mercades Burs ormored cars & stretched browne CONGRATULATIONS from stock. Steindormi 38, D-26 Bremen, Tot. 24662A: Fox: 42163020 Tel: 10, 421-633044. and BIRTHDAY REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE REAL ESTATE ALLIED REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE TO RENT/SHARE TO RENT/SHARE MESSAGE CENTER FOR SALE **CENERAL POSITIONS** FAX-PREE Cars, all makes and mo BCM, Box 49, Landon WCIN 300 PARIS AREA FURNISHED PARIS ARRA FURNISHED SWITZERLAND PARIS & SUBURBS DESBORDE FRANCK bun anniversales. Tu note manques becucous. 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